

# The CONFERENCE BULLETIN

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PAUL KELLOGG

## THE CONFERENCE BULLETIN OF THE

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Treasurer: Arch Mandel, New York City  
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## New Amendment Adopted

BY unanimous vote at the business session in Seattle, the Conference membership adopted the Constitutional amendment changing the method of selecting meeting places. The complete amendment and a discussion of its origin and effects was published in the Bulletin of last January. The amendment establishes a new Time and Place Committee, responsible to the Executive Committee, which will work in conjunction with the general secretary in stimulating invitations from acceptable cities.

It was announced at the business session that invitations for the 1940 meeting had been received from St. Louis, St. Paul and Atlantic City. Following adoption of the amendment, no action was taken on selection of a 1940 meeting place and the question was referred to the Executive Committee for consideration.

## Proceedings Work Under Way

EDITORIAL work on the Proceedings of the Seattle meeting is under way. The book is to be published during the fall, with efforts being made to rush it through as fast as possible to compensate for the unavoidable delay resulting from the lateness of this year's annual meeting. All Conference members paying annual fees of \$5 or more receive the Proceedings without additional cost. A member now in the \$3 class may send \$2 additional to the Conference office at once to obtain the book as a part of membership privileges. The Proceedings retails for \$3 and may be ordered directly from the publishers, University of Chicago Press.

## Gavel Presented Dr. Lowenstein

A NEW gavel inscribed to Dr. Solomon Lowenstein, which was to have been presented to him at the Seattle meeting in recognition of his service as Conference president, was sent to Dr. Lowenstein after the close of the meeting. Dr. Lowenstein's illness prevented his attendance at Seattle, and Robert P. Lane of New York City, who read Dr. Lowenstein's presidential address for him, took the gavel to the retiring president.

## Buffalo Dates Announced

THE dates for the Buffalo meeting next year have been announced as June 18-24. The meeting will mark the first time since 1909 that the Conference has met in that city.

## SEATTLE AND POINTS EAST

### Observations and Comments by the New Conference President on the Seattle Meeting—and a Glance Ahead to the 1939 Session

By PAUL KELLOGG

**G**OVERNORS of three states of the Pacific Northwest met at Bonneville Dam the week following the National Conference of Social Work at Seattle. They led the cheers as an ocean-going ship for the first time carried freight through the new locks on the Columbia River—the first ship of the kind, in the exuberant imagery of the Coast, to scale an American mountain chain and open up its hinterland to the seven seas.

Something of this native spirit of surprise and adventure, this eager stab at life, got into the sessions of our social work conference itself.

\* \* \*

Woods no less than waters come close in to Seattle.

Across a narrow reach of Puget Sound and flanked by the Straits of Juan de Fuca—that name itself takes us back to the Spanish explorers—lies what they call the Peninsula. The Olympics are its backbone. Here, that same fortnight, President Roosevelt set aside for generations to come hundreds of thousands of acres of one of our last remaining wildernesses. The sag in the demand for lumber had done more than our forest policies in keeping intact, through the hard times, some of its centuries-old stands of Douglass fir, cedar and hemlock. The new National Park came only after a stiff civic campaign before Congress; and leaves other primeval tracts there still to be fought for.

Yet—to use Roderic Olzendam's phrase—the idea of "timber as a crop" is gaining headway in the Northwest. With this go ideas of logging as a livelihood that can last; of loggers and mill workers as towns-folk instead of bunk-house lodgers; of social security and collective bargaining as the law of the woods. It calls for a new way of life as a forest by-product of the conservation of natural resources.

### The President

**W**ITH the election of Paul Kellogg, as president, one of the most widely-known men in American — and international — social work steps into the leadership of the National Conference of Social Work. As editor of *The Survey* and *The Survey Graphic*, Mr. Kellogg has helped in shaping and crystallizing much of the social work thought of the twentieth century. Among his many public services have been: director of the Pittsburgh Survey, a close-range study of life and labor in the American steel district; one of the founders of Survey Associates; one of the founders of the Foreign Policy Association; vice chairman of the advisory council, President's Committee on Economic Security, 1934-35; chairman of the advisory council, New York State Employment service, since 1934, and many others. Mr. Kellogg is to preside at the Conference meeting in Buffalo in 1939.

There were hazards in staging our annual gathering at the rim of things. Half the area to be drawn on is given over to salt water; mountains and deserts have to be hurdled to the East. So hats off to Howard Knight and his staff; to our Seattle hosts; and to the delegates who crossed the continent. But for every member of the conference who turned up, three stayed at home; some caught by the claims of the recession; some balked by time and expense.

The charge on those of us who were fortunate enough to take part in the Seattle meetings is to spread something of their spirit. We came and got it. We can share it. Here

and now let me assign to each of us who was there two members who were not there, and two potential newcomers. This will make sure that the Buffalo conference will register new rings of growth. It has—spare the double meaning—far greater densities of social workers to draw upon. And nothing will do more to give lure to our program in 1939 than to invest it with the spirit that was Seattle's.

\* \* \*

There was little that was provincial about that spirit. Our Canadian fellows, meeting the week before at Vancouver, came down in numbers. The Pacific Coast, the mountain and prairie states turned out, especially from the new public services which the younger West takes to in natural born fashion. Ruth FitzSimons, of our first state Social Security Department at Olympia, personified this in her able service as acting president. On the other hand, Solomon Lowenstein—who had put himself so unstintedly into the conference until his illness at the eleventh hour—gave us a world view in the presidential address that was read in his absence. Western Europe was his stage; its scuttled self-governments



and uprooted peoples, its persecutions of Jew and Catholic, radical and liberal. His message: to take its lessons to heart if our liberties are to endure. The travail of the Spanish Republic was the theme of a special group. At the concluding conference luncheon, James M. Bertram, a young Oxford scholar, New Zealander by birth, just back from the Orient on a scholarship created by a South African, put before American social workers his close-up estimates both of the military clique that has curbed the liberal forces in Japan and of the united muster of the people of China against conquest. Interestingly enough he told how, as the lines of resistance have been pushed back to the west, the center of national life has been shifted and the agricultural provinces are coming into their own. It was as if we are witnessing the emergence of the Kan-sases, Minnesotas and Californias of the future Asia.

\* \* \*

Here in the United States, we are not exempt from the clash of such forces in our own life. The call once more is to find fresh footholds for our democracy such as men once sought along the Oregon trail.

At the Bonneville Dam there is a fish ladder—up

which it is hoped the salmon runs will find their way to the spawning grounds in the upper reaches of the Columbia—just as they used to do when they scaled the rapids. It was off season the day of our visit but stray fish were leaping the water stairs. Once hatched, the minnows make their way down to the ocean; and four years later come back to breed in their birth places.

In its peregrinations throughout the country, the National Conference of Social Work has no such life cycle. Nonetheless, next year, at Buffalo, we ourselves return from the Pacific to a great water gate of the American peoples. There the Great Lakes tumble down the stairs of Niagara; but there, too, the other way around, the Erie Canal was the sluice way to what in its time was the Northwest Territory. Through this gate swept settlers from the spawning grounds of the Atlantic seaboard and all Europe. What they wrought in the Great Lake basin, the Mississippi Valley and beyond made the America we know.

\* \* \*

Let's go to Buffalo—and see if again we can capture the spirit of a time and a place in its relation to our own.

## RADIO USED IN BROADCASTING CONFERENCE "MESSAGE"

TWO coast-to-coast 15-minute radio hook-ups, twenty-five 15-minute special studio programs over local stations and twenty-eight special news broadcasts—all in connection with the Seattle meeting—composed one of the most complete series of radio broadcasts ever held in connection with an annual meeting of the National Conference of Social Work. Four powerful Seattle stations, which carried the Conference "message" throughout the Northwest, were used: KIRO, KVI, KOL and KOMO-KJR.

Speaking on the two network programs were Sanford Bates, executive director of Boys' Clubs of America, Miss Helen Hall, headworker of the Henry Street Settlement, and United States Senator Lewis B. Schwollenbach of Washington. Over the National Broadcasting Company, Mr. Bates discussed "Community Responsibility for Juvenile Delinquency." Speaking jointly over the facilities of the Columbia Broadcasting System, Miss Hall and Senator Schwollenbach discussed the question, "Which Way to Social Security?"

"Improvement of living conditions, strengthening of the morale in the home and adjusting the school to the needs of the community would reduce the incidence of personal and social mal-adjustment which are the fundamental causes of delinquency," said Mr. Bates.

Said Senator Schwollenbach: "During the next few years we must make a decision of vital importance. We must choose between charity and social security. The two terms do not mean the same—charity is neither social, nor will it provide security . . . The system of

charity is unfair . . . Charity is uncertain . . . And despite all that has been said no honest person can deny this fact—the receipt of the benefits of charity by the individual does more to break down personal morale than does dignified participation in a social security to which the individual has himself directly contributed."

Discussing the need for a system of health insurance in the United States, and jibing the American Medical Association for its views on national health insurance, Miss Hall stated:

"It is an obligation, no less than a right for the profession of social workers to point out the basic need for medical care in their homes on the part of low-income groups in America. In the United States, as in England, the prime objectives of health insurance would be to afford sureness of medical care and some security of income to wage earners and their families, whenever and wherever sickness comes."

The local programs, all staged by the Conference, introduced speakers representing a great variety of public and private social work—in interviews, dialogues and single addresses. Such topics as the social work movement itself, public health, re-employment, labor and the Labor Relations Boards, prevention of blindness, crime prevention and modern public welfare programs were presented.

The news broadcasts were presented in five-minute daily periods over each station, with 15-minute summaries of the week's developments being presented on the final day of the meeting.



## THE SEATTLE MEETING

### A Report of Happenings at the 65th Annual Session which Started under a Cloud of Doubtful Omens and Ended Successfully

AS the 65th annual meeting of the National Conference of Social Work trailed into history on Saturday afternoon, July 2, a little army of Conference "insiders" uncrossed fingers, sighed happily and agreed . . .

That never before had a National Conference session opened under such startlingly sudden ill omens and sailed through more beautifully successfully!

The year's prevailingly lean pocketbooks—which kept many would-be delegates at home—were one thing. The comparative inaccessibility of Seattle—which decided great numbers of easterners and mid-westerners against "doing" the Conference this year—was another. The serious illness of Dr. Solomon Lowenstein—which kept the Conference president from the meeting—was thoroughly saddening. And flood, fire and accident—which prefaced the Seattle meeting—climaxed the "trouble department."

Within a few days of the opening of the meeting, two crack transcontinental trains carrying Conference delegates among their passengers wrecked in Montana. The first accident resulted in the deaths of Lt.-Col. and Mrs. William H. Range, Salvation Army officials from Atlanta, who were Conference-bound. The second caused injuries to several other Conference delegates. A fire aboard the "Survey Special" routed scores of delegates from their berths the night before the train reached Seattle. Unseasonable floods in the west delayed other trains . . . It was about then that finger-crossing began.

However, once the meeting was under way, it seemed virtually the unanimous judgment of the 3,348 registered delegates that the meeting was a signal success and the program, alert, refreshing and informative. Those who chose to enumerate trends saw in the Seattle meeting a vastly increased participation by public welfare personnel, especially noticeable in respect to state administrators and directors and their staffs; they saw great strides made in program and discussions toward further clarification of the bounds and integration between public and private social work; they saw much stress laid on the theme of modern case work; they saw greater maturity and self-confidence in the group work section, and they felt a sober all-pervading current in the interest of democracy: the need for a bold defense of democracy in international affairs, national affairs and in the broad field of social welfare itself.

It was only a few days before the meeting opened,

Sunday, June 26, that Dr. Lowenstein reluctantly sent the final word his doctors had feared inevitable—that he could not attend the session. However, he prepared his presidential address, "The Test of American Democracy," and Robert P. Lane, executive director of the Welfare Council of New York City, read it at the opening Conference session.

With the president, first vice-president and second vice-president all absent, Miss Ruth FitzSimons, third vice-president and assistant director of the Washington State Department of Social Security, became ranking officer, presiding over the week-long meeting with distinction.

THE opening general session got under way in Seattle's Civic Auditorium as the invocation was read by the Rt. Rev. S. Arthur Huston, bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Olympia. Mayor Arthur Langlie welcomed the Conference to Seattle. Miss FitzSimons turned the gavel over to Nathan Eckstein, a member of the local committee on arrangements, who expressed the Northwest's appreciation of the selection of Seattle as a meeting place. Then Mr. Lane stepped forward to deliver Dr. Lowenstein's keynoting address.

Dr. Lowenstein's paper presented a survey of democracy in the United States, which he found essentially unimpaired, and a contrasting survey of the totalitarian states of Europe where national and individual liberties have been completely eliminated—with the sole major contribution of the fascists states, a new national morale.

At the same time, Dr. Lowenstein warned that this country must consciously strive to preserve its political democracy—and even more important, must discard industrial feudalism in favor of "democratization of our industrial life." Referring to the latter, he stated:

"Today there can be no doubt that if we are to have industrial as well as political democracy, ways must be found under governmental compulsion if necessary for the working out of a common program for the control of industry along democratic lines. We have learned through mass industry, technological advance, agricultural improvement, to develop a productive machinery that is adequate to supply all the needs of all our people at a very high standard of living. We have failed utterly to discover an equally satisfactory distribution of

the products of industry and agriculture so as to produce such a standard of living."

In another reference, he said: "The final and great test for American democracy in its competition with the totalitarian ideal will not come in the fields of personal and human liberties, but in the comparison of what our method of life can provide in the way of a higher standard of living, of security of condition and of industrial democracy."

Stating that means must be found for reducing unemployment in this country, but that relief must continue as long as unemployment lasts, Dr. Lowenstein said: "Labor and capital must learn to work together and to utilize the government to determine those relationships. We must recognize that in a country of our extent and variety . . . state lines cannot determine the conditions which shall control industry. We must be willing to admit a measure of governmental control of industry that will remove its barbarities, its lawlessness, its feudalism and substitute orderly and peaceful relationships in their stead."

In contrast to the totalitarian states, Dr. Lowenstein praised America's freedom in such institutions as the press, justice, education and religion. He pointed to the racial injustices in this country in respect to the Negro—but in contrast with racial persecutions in Germany, commented: "While the German-Jewish position today is becoming one of constantly increasing deterioration, the position of the American Negro is beginning to show signs of amelioration."

Dr. Lowenstein cautioned about breeches in freedom of speech that have broken out in the United States, making a particular reference to Mayor Hague (whom he did not name directly) in Jersey City.

"One cannot fail to be concerned at the serious efforts being manifested in parts of our country to prevent the constitutional guarantees of freedom of assembly," he said. In the latest presidential election various attempts were successfully made to prevent the appearance of candidates of the Socialist and Communist parties . . . Today we find in the large industrial state of New Jersey . . . a similar attempt to deny the right of free assembly and free speech to those who would advocate political and social doctrines unacceptable to the temporary rulers of those communities . . . It is to be hoped that in the near future this denial of the elementary rights of free assembly and free speech will be passed upon by our Supreme Court."

**S**PEAKING at the next evening's general session, Miss Margaret Bondfield, former Minister of Labor of Great Britain and first woman in the British cabinet, discussed "New Forms of Power."

Miss Bondfield stressed the influence which the highly developed industrial power of the twentieth century is wielding in reshaping the whole modern economic system. Power, she said, is resulting in increased produc-

tion of commodities while throwing vast numbers of workers out of jobs and degrading skilled workers to the role of common laborers or unemployed. Dealing principally with conditions in England today, Miss Bondfield said they apply, as well to the rest of the world.

"The new forms of power have brought the possibility of abundance to the world," she stated. "I think it is time we began to consider the price we have to pay.

"First in the list I would put the tragedy of unemployment. I hold strongly the view that the incidence of unemployment is so unfair—beyond the control of either individual employers or their work people—that an enlightened public opinion will insist that the schemes of relief must take the form of a redistribution of the national income not only to properly maintain the health of the unemployed, but because it is necessary to preserve the economic life of the country.

A new order in the economic system is imperative, she said, commenting:

"I believe that to fully utilize the abundance made possible by the material forms of power—and to prevent the growth of evil consequences—the foundation of the economic system must be cooperation. Trade and industry must be the servants and not the masters of the community. No person or groups of persons is fit entirely to own and control the means and instruments of production on which millions of lives depend. Neither competition or private monopoly will meet the world needs, but only a coherent, comprehensive reconstruction on the basis of public ownership and control so that those of our community who have already been robbed of land or tools and of skill shall feel that it is all restored in a different way by common ownership—when labor and capital will be organized for the common good."

In the course of her address, Miss Bondfield praised the T.V.A., the Civilian Conservation Corps and the W.P.A. as "great experiments" and expressed the hope her own country might similarly "be stimulated to a larger spirit of experiment and adventure."

Sanford Bates, executive director of the Boys' Clubs of America, addressed the next evening's general session. Formerly director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, Mr. Bates returned to long-familiar ground to discuss, "Prisons and Beyond."

He called for a fair evaluation of the prison and parole system on the part of the general public, commenting that misunderstanding and misinterpretation is rife in the public mind.

Mr. Bates advanced the plea for a more extensive use of the parole system in this country.

"Have we not been too ready to accept the prison as a complete solution, as an inevitable recourse, and to expect the penal institution to perform miracles quite beyond its power to perform?" he asked.

In suggesting an answer to his question, he said: "I am confident that with many of the men whom we now feel it necessary to send to prison, certain alternative disciplines will present themselves. We have never had the courage to apply the probation system to its fullest extent . . ." And later: "I would be the last to contend that parole systems have been effectively and wisely administered in many places, but I think I am prepared to prove that of all the devices of our law-enforcement system none has been more unfairly nor more unjustifiably accused than has parole as a system . . ." And again: "Probation may work in one case where a jail term would be ruinous . . ."

As crime preventive measures, he proposed:

"1. Wherever it is possible to successfully cure delinquency through probation we attempt to do so, and to this end we demand probation be disassociated from political control. 2. The prisons and reformatories devote themselves not to the cause of merely carrying out the penalty of the law but the more important and difficult task of refitting their inmates to the resumption of life on the outside. 3. We cease our demand that parole be abolished . . . 4. In all these efforts we command the services of the most intelligent workers, that we pursue the scientific method and that our object be the long-time protection of our country rather than exacting a payment for wrongs done. 5. Even as we resolutely set about to bring the prisons of the country to higher standards we never fail to look through and beyond the prison until we recognize crime in all its ramifications as a social problem . . ."

ON Friday evening of Conference week, David C. Adie, commissioner of Social Welfare of the State of New York, spoke before the fourth general session on, "The Establishment and Maintenance of Standards of Social Work in Public Service," commenting that this "is not to be achieved by wishful thinking."

"The organization of public social work is like anything else," he declared. "It calls for effort and more effort, physical as well as mental in its nature. I believe we will win public approval for our program in very much the same way as the representatives of the people are elected—by going to the place where the people are, talking to them in homely language and stressing the human values as paramount in our concern."

Later stressing the importance of a coordinated state agency, Mr. Adie said: "It is a mistake, in my judgment, when we miss the opportunity these days of establishing one coordinated state agency instead of an agency which deals, we shall say, with the public assistance program while another deals with the operations of institutions and certain children's services . . . I hold no brief for any one specific form of organization . . ."

"However, we are able to distinguish certain general groupings through which the state agency finds expression. 1. A general administrative section which directs its attention to planning, programming and policy for-

mation; 2. The administration, integration and unification of the several aspects of public assistance; 3. The administration and coordination of the several other aspects of public welfare which are not directly involved in our relief activities; 4. The development and application of fiscal, procedural and research control which gives stability to the operation of our program . . .; 5. The development of a field staff through which we cooperate with the local units of administration in such a manner as to effect good standards of social work, provide uniformity and reality to our operations."

Furthermore, he added, "no modern public welfare administration can make much progress unless there is integral to the structure a dynamic system of in-service training."

At the final general session—and the last session of the Seattle meeting—a refreshingly vivid interpretation

## Dr. Lowenstein's Message

July 16, 1938.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL  
CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK:

I HAVE learned with great satisfaction of the success of the Seattle Conference. While deprived by illness from personal attendance, I have received reports through individual members, through newspaper clippings, and from letters indicating the high standards of the programs of the various sections and of the great merit of many of the individual papers and discussions.

That, in a year of depression and in a location so far removed from the larger cities which are the centers of so much of our social work program, so large an attendance could have been achieved indicates primarily the strength of the driving power of the Conference of itself, and secondly the attractiveness of the Convention city. That our Conference is a real force for the improvement of social work practices in America and that its annual assemblies are the means for bringing together its membership in professional and personal reunion we have long believed. Seattle has proved this to be true.

We are deeply indebted to the citizenry of Seattle for its hospitality. We of the Conference are even more greatly indebted to Howard Knight and his loyal staff who under conditions of extraordinary difficulty achieved the success of the Seattle meeting.

Our heartiest welcome, congratulations, and good wishes go out to Paul Kellogg and his associates of the new administration for a very great meeting in Buffalo.

SOLOMON LOWENSTEIN.



of events in the Far East was presented by James M. Bertram, a young New Zealander, Rhodes Scholar, author and journalist. He spoke on "Behind the War in China," drawing on personal observations which he made in the Orient during the past year and discussing the social and economic implications of the war—as well as the conflict itself.

The people of Japan did not want the war, he said, and Japan itself in the spring of 1937—just before hostilities opened—was experiencing a phase of "liberalism" which held great promise for the nation. However, he recounted, the "extremists" (the military faction and those wanting expansion and conquest) delivered what resulted as a coup against the "moderates" (representing the feeling of the majority of the Japanese people). The war party moved swiftly, creating "incidents" which plunged the nation into conflict. The Japanese people, he said, were swept into war "by an unscrupulous minority in their own government."

The Chinese situation at the time was precisely the reverse, he related. "The Chinese government at Nanking, headed by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, was by nature conservative, if not reactionary." General Chiang had tried for years to avoid war. "But the pressure of public opinion in China was increasingly in favor of resistance to Japanese aggression . . . This growing determination to resist the invader was expressed in China by the movement for political unity, and most strikingly by the United Front which was achieved between the Nationalist Party and their old enemy, the Chinese communists, early in 1937."

Mr. Bertram pointed to three phases of the war as:

1. The first six months—one of almost unrestrained military success for Japan—leading to the fall of Nanking. "For the Chinese, the fall of Nanking, which was a political as well as a military collapse, represented a real crisis in the war. To many foreign observers, it seemed doubtful if China could survive it."
2. Japan's mishandling of the situation upon the fall of Nanking which proved a mistake that may be fatal for Japan. "The outrages which followed the Japanese occupation of the capital antagonized any remaining groups or sections in China who might have favored compromise with the invaders and lost to Japan her one great opportunity—in the simplest possible terms—of winning the war."
3. The recent period which has seen unexpected Japanese reverses. "We can say that in the first six months of the war the confidence of the Japanese leaders in their military machine was justified; in the next four months, that confidence was rudely shaken."

As the war progresses, Mr. Bertram said, Japan is in desperate straits, its budget for 1938-39 representing a 240 percent increase over 1936, the national debt having risen from 11 billion to 17 billion yen and taxation having been stepped up three times since the outbreak of hostilities.

Meanwhile, China is experiencing a unification never before accomplished. It is developing its natural resources and establishing new industry as never before,

is opening up new roads and means of communications and has instituted "long-delayed reforms" in agriculture, "its basic industry," which "nothing short of a social revolution could formerly have accomplished," Mr. Bertram declared, adding:

"Without trying to paint too rosy a picture, I would suggest that, while the Chinese people have already suffered much from the catastrophe of war, they have also gained much, and may gain more as the war continues."

**A**S the daily meetings got under way on Monday morning, five sections and seven special committees were to have their "innings."

The Social Case Work section, organized under the chairmanship of Clinton W. Areson, chief probation officer, Domestic Relations Court, New York City, opened with a session devoted to a study of case work content.

"The future of social case work rests not in a premature declaration of its independent identity," said Lucille Nickel Austin, district secretary of the Charity Organization Society, New York City, "but in establishing connections with related fields of knowledge. Uncertainty about unknowns need not make us rush into the position that they cannot be known."

Marian M. Wyman, case consultant, Family Welfare Society, Boston, discussing "What is Basic Case Work Practice," said: "The thing which seems most essential, most basic, is perhaps the fundamental purpose of case work—the art and practice of helping individuals, singly or in family groups or in larger groups, to find the most satisfactory balance possible between their own inner strivings, frustrations and confusion on the one hand, the frustrating and confusing world, society, the community in which they (and we) live, on the other."

Six simultaneous group meetings were held under the general theme of illustrations of case work practice. Dealing with the subject in relation to rural communities, Esther E. Twente, assistant professor of Sociology, University of Kansas, paid tribute to the rural politician.

"Social workers in my state again and again have expressed appreciation of the very genuine and intelligent interest of the elected county commissioners in the social welfare program," said Miss Twente. "Given frank and detailed information as to the existing conditions in the community, the public officials can generally be counted upon to do their share."

Alta C. Hoover, supervisor of Field Unit, Child Welfare Services, Lane County, Ore., Relief Committee, making observations about the work in her county, told of many of the dismal economic and social conditions she finds among families in an area which the Chamber of Commerce and other boosters' organizations picture to outsiders in glowing terms.

Discussing the subject of legal aspects of marital problems in families, Shelden D. Elliott, professor, Le-

gal Aid Department, University of Southern California, observed: "Legal aspects of the family problem are necessarily interrelated with family case work practice. This is true in the sense that legal relief in the form of an actual judicial proceeding is often a last resort—a final expedient to be resorted to when other forms of social treatment have failed." At the same session, Mary A. Young, district superintendent, Family Service Bureau, United Charities of Chicago, ventured the opinion that marital difficulties, increasing in America because of the growth of unemployment and leisure time, are most often due to a feeling on the part of either husband or wife that they lack security or love. She reported on fifty cases analyzed which showed that in a large percentage the discord was founded on family debt and the wife's bitter feeling of loneliness.

Taking children away from parents who neglect or abuse them is a poor method of protection, Elizabeth Noyes, supervisor, Cleveland Humane Society, said in a talk on "Protection of Children from Neglect." She suggested: "Open and fair approach to the parents seems preferable. Knowing the parents is the only way to know about the causes of neglect." Dealing with "Protection of Children in Adoption," Ruth Colby, consultant in social service, U. S. Children's Bureau, reported that twenty-six states now have made some provision for the investigation of adoption petitions—but that nearly half the states are without any plan for presenting to the court information on which to base a decision for or against an adoption.

Bernice Scroggie, acting supervisor of the Children's Division of the Washington State Department of Social Security, described the advantages of Washington State's public welfare system which makes a single state agency responsible for all welfare activities. "In both rural and urban areas confusion to the family is avoided by making it possible for one worker to supervise the giving of several kinds of aid in one family group," she said.

**CITIZENS** on the whole are perfectly willing that relief recipients be kindly treated, but more anxious that relief fund spending be decreased, Rosemary Reynolds, field secretary, Family Welfare Association of America, Great Lakes Region, Cleveland, said. "If both things can be done, the citizen is well satisfied," she asserted, "but there is growing conviction in the public mind that social workers pamper relief clients and encourage them to remain on relief roles."

Discussing "Social Case Work with the Ill Person," Ruth E. Lewis, assistant professor of Medical Social Work, Washington University, said: "In social treatment involved with illness, the case worker needs to consider, as in other case work situations, the patient's desire for service." She also expressed the opinion that "The way in which the social, emotional and medical factors are integrated will determine to a large extent the patient's ultimate recovery."

Stressing the importance of the role of the county social worker in the lives of American farm families, Elizabeth Tabor Mills, director of the Department of Social Service, State University of Iowa Hospitals, pointed out what she termed a fallacy—that farm life is healthier than city life. Miss Mills discussed "Cooperative Case Work Services to Sick People in Rural Areas."

"We (case workers) look to psychiatry to supply a knowledge that cannot develop out of case work," said Madeline U. Moore, secretary, Queens Family Service of the Charity Organization Society of New York, in a discussion of "Psychiatric Service in Casework Agencies." "While our understanding of clients is dependent upon this source material from another profession, our understanding of the social problems they bring us, and some of the resources that they have in themselves and can find in the environment to use in solving their problems, must come from a developing broadening casework that is as busy testing the world and society as it needs to be in understanding personality."

Great changes in social agency work in the next thirty years were predicted by Samuel W. Hartwell, M.D., professor of Psychiatry, University of Buffalo Medical School. "No one nowadays believes the private agency can continue to have a useful place in the great world of social work simply by doing social work a little better, or even a great deal better than public agencies," he said. Declining to predict that the private agencies will be transformed into mental hygiene clinics, he declared, "I do know that in thirty years from now there will be family mental hygiene clinics."

Private charities are supplementing public relief allowances to an increasing extent, Miss Freda Mohr, executive secretary, Jewish Social Service Bureau, Los Angeles, told a group considering the role of the private agency. All but 59 leading private family welfare agencies in the United States are using a portion of their funds to supplement the aid families receive from public agencies, she said. Speaking on the same program on "The Role of the Private Children's Agency," Marjory Embry, case work supervisor, De Pelchin Faith Home and Children's Bureau, Houston, observed that with expanding government financing and administration of social work, it sometimes is difficult to determine what functions the private agency should perform. She suggested certain specialized services which the private agency best provides, including a visiting housekeeper program, a foster home providing day care for children of working mothers, a convalescent home for children, a study home for observation and treatment of children with behavior and personality problems.

Miss Ruth FitzSimons added to her responsibilities as "acting president" of the Conference to address a session on "Preparation and Direction of Case Work Personnel—the Washington Plan." She told how the State of Washington is staffing its Department of Social Security with professional social workers, educated and trained partly at state expense, to keep pace with growing demands for personnel. Leaves of absence have



been granted and in some instances financial assistance given to department employes to attend social work classes at the state university, she said.

Dealing with a similar theme, Leah Feder, assistant professor of Social Work, Washington University, said pressure for a large number of public welfare workers has led to an accelerated development of social work courses in state universities. "Advocates of education for public welfare by state universities stress the real need of additional schools of social work in which training for rural work is emphasized," she added.

How to help families who are on relief without robbing them of their ability to help themselves is one of the most difficult parts of a social worker's job, said Margaret Kauffman, assistant secretary of the Family Service Department, Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, in a paper read in her absence by Margaret Rich of the Family Welfare Association of America. The new social worker comes on the job with a feeling that life has been unusually hard for the people who seek her aid, and her natural impulse is to protect her clients from life, Miss Kauffman said.

**T**RANSLATE welfare programs into human beings, Mary L. Eggleston, supervisor of the Children's Department, Multnomah County Relief Committee, Portland, urged in a discussion of "The Relation of Case Work Staffs to Interpretation." Miss Eggleston contended that the social worker has a definite responsibility to the public to tell them of her experiences in administering the welfare programs which they finance, both through taxes and personal contributions.

Virginia Howlett, secretary, Welfare Department, Association of Junior Leagues of America, discussing the same subject, commented: "It seems to me the laymen are saying to us professional social workers something like this: 'We have a stake in this job of yours. It is our joint responsibility. Because of your training and experience, because you have made it your life work, we look to you for leadership. But we expect from you a genuine belief in us—a belief that we are necessary.'"

Edith Baxter, child welfare consultant, Division of Child Welfare Services, Oregon State Relief Committee, commented: "If we are to give laymen what they apparently want us to give them, as partners in our joint enterprise, we must ourselves be secure in our professional thinking and attitudes and must have accepted the responsibility for interpretation."

Discussing the "Development of Staff Following School Training," Lucia B. Clow, case supervisor, Family Welfare Association, Milwaukee, commented on varying opinions in agencies concerning the pros and cons of a small selected load for the first-year worker. She observed: "There needs to be flexibility in the matter of case load assignment with the decisions resting upon several variables—the types of case work situa-

tions and services rendered in the agency, the field work experience of the individual student and its differences and likenesses to the present agency's program, the student's previous experience in meeting quantitative demands, his personal and professional securities and his own pattern of learning."

The subject, "Continued Stimulation of Growth and Staff Experience," led Leon H. Richman, superintendent, Foster Home Department, Jewish Children's Bureau, Chicago, to the observation that, "No social worker, however experienced, can be a person who has 'arrived' . . . Qualifications . . . are not static, and if standards are to be kept constantly high, it is essential that agencies provide the soil which will stimulate and guide a continuous professional development of staff."

Discussing "Preparation and Direction of Case Work Personnel," Sarah Ivins, director of Field Work, New York School of Social Work, pointed out that whether the person who wants to become a social worker goes into settlement or other group work agencies or enters a case work agency, certain basic knowledge about human behavior is necessary. Each potential social worker should be familiar with the theoretical content of case work, community organization, mental hygiene and social research, she said. On the same general subject, Bessie A. McClenahan, professor of Sociology and Group Work, University of Southern California, observed that coercion or force as a technique of leadership has no place in the repertoire of the group worker or the case worker.

Dealing with the theme, "Housekeeping Service in Family Welfare," Marion Schmadel Goodwin, assistant executive secretary, Family Consultation Service, Associated Charities, Cincinnati, told how "substitute mothers" are being furnished by the WPA in 500 such projects throughout the country. Although a new WPA project, the "substitute mother" has been evolved by private agencies from the "temporary housekeeper," first instituted several years ago, she said.

A discussion of the subject, "Case Work in Difficult Behavior or Delinquency Situations," introduced John Slawson, executive director, Jewish Board of Guardians, New York City, and Harrison Allen Dobbs, professor, School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago.

Said Mr. Slawson: Proper treatment for difficult behavior problems and delinquent clientele is so lengthy, so varied, that in cost range it should be calculated in terms comparable to physical illness and high standard hospital care, rather than the "expected low outlay of friendly service or custodial institutional up-keep."

Said Mr. Dobbs: "Definitions of what constitutes juvenile delinquency officially and what is generally looked upon as a difficult behavior situation—something usually to be dealt with in an informal manner—are extremely awkward matters to determine and establish . . . There is a great deal of uncertainty in the measurement of delinquency even when definitions have been established and accepted in fairly reliable fashion."



Lillian J. Johnson, director, Ryther Child's Center Home, Seattle, and Eleanor Clifton, district secretary, Charity Organization Society, New York City, brought the case work section program to a close with a discussion of the subject, "What We Learn from the Child's Psychology to Guide Treatment."

Speaking from the standpoint of a small institution, Miss Johnson said: "Today, most forward-looking people in both fields (professional experts and non-professional groups of parents and foster parents) concede that the institution does not provide an adequate home situation and should never be used for long-time care of normal children. However, the potentialities of an institution for purposes of temporary observation, treatment and socialization are receiving a degree of recognition previously unknown."

Speaking from the standpoint of a family case work agency, Miss Clifton said: although the role of the professional case worker as an investigator and advisor of families is distinctly new, parents more and more are learning that the family agency is interested and competent in helping with behavior problems of children as well as other family problems, and are seeking such service in time of need.

**O**RGANIZED under the chairmanship of Louis Kraft, director of Jewish Center Work, Jewish Welfare Board, New York City, the Social Case Work section opened its deliberations with a consideration of group work and case work relationships.

S. R. Slavson, director of Group Therapy, Jewish Board of Guardians, New York City, in a discussion concerning "The Group in Development and in Therapy," pointed out that founding and supporting a family was the major objective of every normal person until recently. "But," he said, "under conditions of present day life this cannot be said to be a normal or desirable objective to an ever increasing number in our population" and added that the situation should be viewed "as one of the major symptoms in our social pathology." He expressed the opinion that: "To me parenthood seems, in deeper psychologic terms, as the most socializing of all group experiences."

Drawing on experience in both group work and case work, Lillian W. Burns, psychiatric case worker, Ryther Child Center, Seattle, in a discussion of the relationship between the two fields, stated: "In contrast to case work, which is a temporary service and which ends with some solution of a problem, group relationship is continuous and has a sustaining and supporting quality which is essential to the individual's growth and development." She cited the need for group workers and case workers to "pull" together and observed that "group work had its beginnings in this country a few years before the first organized case work was established" but that "there has been a long period of lag in its development."

Dealing with "Adult Education in the Leisure Time Agency," Louis H. Blumenthal, executive director, Jewish Community Center, San Francisco, recommended that adults form and join study clubs, lecture clubs, hobby clubs and discussion groups to help in solving the problem of enforced leisure, brought on by unemployment and shorter working hours. Such activity, he said, will help in overcoming a new leisure-time bodily affliction which he described as "cushionitis."

Lucile E. Townsend, member of the National Field Staff, Girl Scouts, Inc., New York City, reviewed the Girl Scout program as an illustration of the trends in group work philosophy and told how the entire program of Girl Scout activities has been revised in four years of careful research, planning and preparation. "The program activities have been outlined with a knowledge of the modern trend in education, a consideration of the economic and social background of the membership and understanding of the principles of group work and a consciousness of the expectations of the girl herself," she said.

A session on "Group Work Programs in Rural Communities," introduced a series of speakers.

F. L. Ballard, vice-director of Extension, Oregon State College, discussed the question of what to do with the millions of American farm youth who today have no means of making an adequate living. He pointed out that the numbers of farm youth are steadily increasing due to birth rate and migration from urban centers and suggested vocational training in such skills as mechanics, handicrafts, household arts and elementary agriculture.

F. E. Balmer, director of Agricultural Extension, Washington State College, expressed great faith in boys' and girls' 4-H clubs as a means of developing future leadership in America. He described the 4-H clubs as a "youth movement" which "centers the interest of the boy and girl in the routine tasks of farm and household with a new challenge and hope, and develops a new understanding between parents and children; shows rural young people how to increase farm profits, reduce household expenses, live fuller, richer lives, get real joy from good, hard work well done; and equips them for self-support."

John H. Binns, Washington State director of the NYA, Tacoma, called for a spirit of cooperation among all rural youth agencies, such as the NYA, 4-H clubs, Juvenile Grange and others. He expressed the opinion that "the problem of rural youth has its roots in economics . . . and "because of the real differences between city and country it needs specialized treatment, definitely distinguished from treatment of problems of urban youth."

Discussing "Democracy in Group Work," Howard Woolston, professor of Sociology, University of Washington, urged social workers to teach and preserve the principles of democracy in their relations with the young people of America. He said: "You must understand the principles of democracy better than lawyers, teachers and preachers. There is great need to develop them

in your work today, because democracy is being attacked in many quarters. Your boys and girls must defend it, if it is to be maintained." He defined democracy as "a way of living encouraged by ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity."

Speaking on "Implementing Democratic Ideals in the National Agency Program—the Y. W. C. A.," Miss Grace Stuff, Girl Reserve secretary, Leadership Division, National Board of the Y. W. C. A., described practical experiments in democracy achieved by the 1,793 local branches of her organization in America. By keeping its membership open to women of all races and cultures and by giving each group a voice in its policies, the Y. W. C. A. offers a framework for real democracy, she said.

A meeting devoted to "Sharpening Definitions of Social Group Work," brought forth analyses of five groups: the therapeutic, natural, occupational, cultural and interest and civic groups. At the session's conclusion, Lucy P. Carner, secretary, Division on Education and Recreation, Council of Social Agencies, Chicago, offered this summarizing statement: "Different as these groups were, there was agreement on the part of the professional workers upon the broad double objective of group work—i. e., development of the individual (emotional, intellectual or both) and the direction of the group toward 'socially desirable ends.'"

**U**NDER the subject, "How Group Work Agencies Function Cooperatively in the Community," M. W. Beckelman, director, Section on Group Work and Recreation, Welfare Council of New York City, told of a survey made during the past year among councils of social agencies and their group work secretaries throughout the country to determine how group work agencies function. From the survey, he named some "general propositions," including: "1. The development of group work activity in councils of social agencies throughout the country is extremely spotty and uneven; 2. organization of group work agencies within the framework of a council of social agencies offers certain advantages for community organization and social planning . . . chiefly . . . the ability . . . to assess the social work needs of the community as a whole and to plan a total pattern. 3. There has been insufficient concern with education and training for group work and with standards of personnel. 4. There is not yet a satisfactory definition, in terms, of an approved group work agency or an adequate measure of group work performance as a basis for council membership . . ."

Describing a successful experiment in human rehabilitation undertaken by the Welfare Federation of Cleveland among the boys and young men of one of Cleveland's "tough" and poverty-ridden neighborhoods, Edward D. Lynde, executive secretary of the Federation, spoke on "Gains through an Area Study." A study to determine a "boy's eye view of the life that surrounds him" was the first step in the campaign, Mr. Lynde said,

and was obtained through a series of interviews with youngsters and adults of the area by the Federation's field workers.

Louis J. Owen, supervisor of current statistics, U. S. Children's Bureau, spoke on "The Group Work Reporting Program of the U. S. Children's Bureau" and reported on a nationwide study of how children spend their leisure time. Figures collected from all types of recreation centers in 35 cities show that study clubs and classes rank above more purely entertainment or athletic activities in popularity, he said.

"Too long we have assumed that the availability of opportunity for group participation was sufficient and if we provided enough playgrounds and recreation centers, attendance would follow as a matter of course," said Merrill B. Conover, group work supervisor, Inter-Agency Council for Youth, Philadelphia. "Our experience to date with delinquent boys has been somewhat less assuring. He spoke on "Group Records Emphasizing Individual Adjustment in Groups" and concluded with the challenge that: "No hastily planned, pre-arranged, mass production program based on numbers will meet the needs of . . . individuals who find social adjustment difficult. Until we can offer adequate leadership equipped to deal with group relationships in terms of individual needs, our services to such individuals will remain at a minimum."

Speaking on "A Local Group Work Agency Interprets its Work," Harold A. Wagner, program secretary, Pacific Southwest Area, Y. M. C. A., Los Angeles, said: "Group workers face the imperative urgency of developing a more intelligent philosophy and adequate body of techniques for interpreting their function in society . . . Distinctive interpretation of the distinctive role of group work is required."

At the last session on the group work section program, a discussion was held on the subject, "Can Youth Movements Make Themselves Effective in Democracy?"

Thacher Winslow, director, Division of Public Relations, National Youth Administration, Washington, D. C., urged that youth be encouraged to form its own organizations for carrying out its ideals or movements, untrammelled by adult interference, and declared: "Youth movements do not necessarily have to be large to be effective . . . One hundred earnest, clear-headed, well-balanced youth, working in complete harmony and agreement, would be every bit as effective as fifty times that number of half-hearted, muddle-headed and wild-eyed youth."

Mrs. Ruth Swanberg Rohlfs, president of the National Council of Business and Professional Girls of the Y. W. C. A., Seattle, said youth movements today stimulate a willingness to combat the infringements upon democracy which provide the opening wedges for suppression. "Youth will learn to build and maintain a democracy by growing up with and voluntarily practicing a democracy," she asserted.

Kenneth A. Wells, assistant Scout executive, Portland, Ore., Area Council of Boy Scouts, answered the ques-



tion as to whether youth movements can make themselves effective in democracy with a "yes," but said the real question is how they can make themselves more effective. He urged social workers dealing with young people to "study and keep informed of trends outside the field of strict social work. I am thinking of the fields of economics and politics, as developments here are definitely affecting our movements."

Harvey Jackins, state organizer, Washington Commonwealth Federation Youth Section, said, "Youth movements, to be successful, must progress toward solving or ameliorating the basic youth problems of education, vocational training, jobs and recreation. Only in a democracy can real progress be made in this direction."

**A** DISCUSSION of the relationship between community organization and professional leadership opened the program of the Community Organization Section. The program of the section was arranged under the direction of Charles C. Stillman, director of the School of Social Administration, Ohio State University, chairman.

Hands off politics should be the watchword of the American Association of Social Workers, Pierce Atwater, executive secretary of the St. Paul Community Chest, warned in a talk concerning the place and influence of the AASW chapters in local community organization. "There exists today a tendency to throw our association chapters into social action on the economic and political fronts, to align squarely with the labor movement toward its objectives," he said. "After all, the nature of the economic and political structure are the two primary issues before the nation today. All social work programs are entangled with these problems. But on the other hand, if the place of a so-called professional social work organization lies in this field, then its influence in the organization of community forces is only a sort of window trimming for a more basic purpose."

On the other hand, Jacob Fisher, president, Social Service Employees Union, in a discussion of the place and influence of organized social workers others than AASW workers, said: With one-sixth of the nation on relief, social work no longer is the exclusive concern of the small voluntary groups which contributed so much to its development.

Defending the tactics employed by organized unemployed and trade unions in public demonstrations of protest against relief retrenchment throughout the country, Mr. Fisher said: "They are frankly the tactics of labor unions. But it will not do to condemn them for that reason. Function determines form, and to the trade unions in social work the recourse to mass meetings, to delegations and to picketing comes naturally, since they are primarily labor bodies, and labor traditionally has employed these methods to achieve its ends. It would be idle to measure the tactics of the labor union by the yardstick of professional propriety."

Discussing the "Importance of the Layman in Community Organization," Wilmer Shields, executive secretary of the New Orleans Council of Social Agencies, said public welfare needs the taxpayer's services as well as his money. "The greatest single need in public welfare today," said Miss Shields, "might be said to be recognition of the paramount importance of well planned and sufficiently extensive lay participation."

Miss Helen M. Schreiner, consultant in community organization of the Washington State Department of Social Security, dealing with "Volunteer Activity in the State of Washington," commended Washington State's Friendly Visiting Plan to the nation at large. "There are hundreds of men and women of all ages, from lodges, churches and other organizations as well as many not representing any special group engaged in this service throughout the state," she commented.

Speaking on "The Influence of Publicity in Developing Community Organization," Louise Clevenger, associate secretary, St. Paul Community Chest, called for a change in social work publicity policy from one of "concealing" to one of "telling." Unlovely situations in community social life have been kept carefully covered up by the publicity departments of social work organizations, she said. "But the social situation cannot be too long glossed over and known only to ourselves," she commented . . . "Social work encounters the low, the vicious, the degenerate, the incompetent, the feeble-minded, the insane and the diseased quite as much as it encounters the fine, normal men and women whose stories it so carefully selects to share with the public." Additional laws and facilities required for social treatment of such cases will be forthcoming only as public knowledge and concern are developed by publicity, said Miss Clevenger.

Referring to "Opportunities for Groups in Community Organization," Helen Rowe, secretary, Washington State Conference of Social Work, stressed the importance of the community council. The council, she said, is particularly important in helping solve two current problems—the decreasing of volunteer interest and participation (which has followed an increase in state social work) and too-specific concern of organizations in one particular phase of social work.

If a state department or state agency expects to organize local communities on a statewide basis, the method must be that of cooperation and stimulation rather than direction or authority which might be suspected of having political influence, said John F. Hall, executive secretary of the Washington Children's Home, Seattle, in a discussion of community organization on a statewide basis by a public agency.

**T**O obtain needed welfare legislation, don't wait until the legislature convenes—interest the lawmaker in the welfare problem in his own community before he ever goes to the state capital, Mary Irene Atkinson, director, Child Welfare Division, U. S. Children's Bureau, advised. She spoke on the "Place and Influence of





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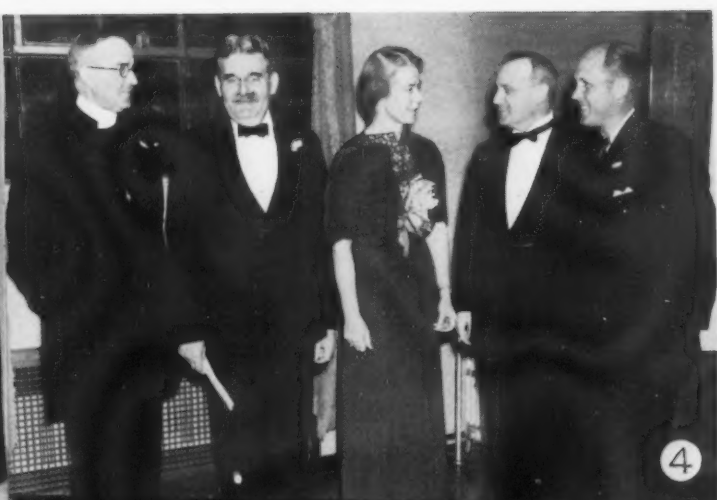
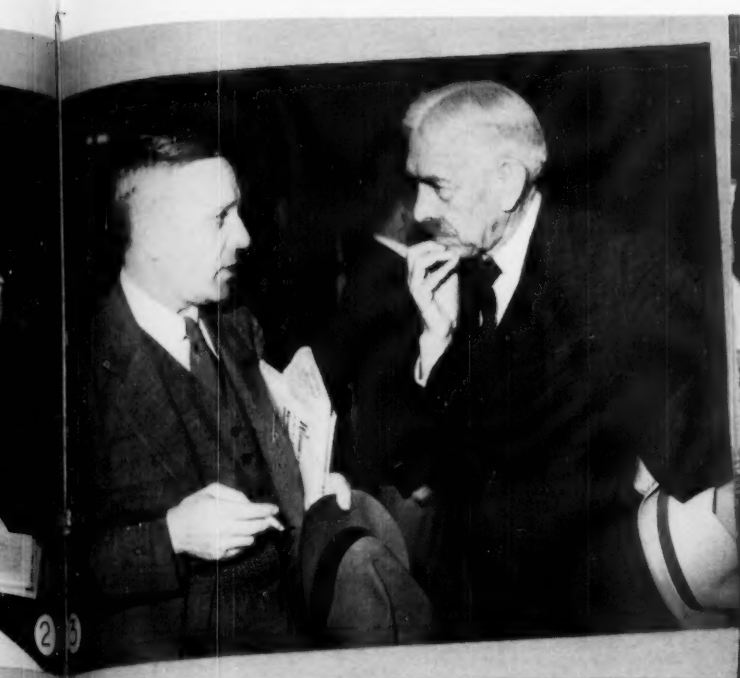
AROUND THE CONFERENCE WITH CAMERA — (1) Opening General Session in Seattle's Civic Auditorium; (2) Margaret E. Rich, assistant general director, Family Welfare Association of America, New York City, and Ruth Blakeslee, Bureau of Public Assistance, Social Security Board, Washington, D. C.; (3) Robert P. Lane, executive director, Welfare Council of New York City, and Homer Folks, secretary, New York State Charities Aid Association; (4) Opening general session participants, left to right, the Rt. Rev. S. Arthur Hanson, bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Olympia, Nathan Eckstein, Ruth FitzSimons, Robert P. Lane, Mayor Arthur Langlie of Seattle; (5) Left to right, Conrad Van Hying, executive director, Children's Service Center, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Clare M. Tousley, assistant director,



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1 Session in  
 Family Welfare  
 Assistance,  
 Director, Welfare  
 Bureau Aid Assn.  
 of New York  
 Robert F.  
 Langer, executive  
 assistant director.

Charity Organization Society, New York City, and Eric H. Biddle, executive director of the Philadelphia Community Fund; (6) Left to right, Virginia Howlett, welfare secretary of the Association of Junior Leagues of America, Linton B. Swift, general director, Family Welfare Association of America, and Paul L. Benjamin, executive secretary of the Council of Social Agencies, Buffalo; (7) Left to right, Margaret Bondfield, former minister of Labor of Great Britain, A. W. Laver, commissioner, Department of Public Welfare of Toronto, and Mrs. Laver; (8) Paul Kellogg, new Conference president, and Helen Hall (Mrs. Kellogg); (9) Ruth FitzSimons, who served as "acting president" of the Conference; (10) Jane Hoey, director, Bureau of Public Assistance, Social Security Board, Washington, D. C.





County Organization," and observed: "We cannot separate ourselves from this business of government. Whether or not we agree with public officials politically, we should tie the lawmaker and the local public official into his own community welfare program—let him know what it is all about."

The final meeting of the community organization section introduced as speakers, David H. Holbrook, secretary, National Social Work Council, New York City, and C. F. McNeil, director, Omaha Community Chest. They discussed the relationship between community organization and national agencies.

"The best interpreter of a national agency to a community should be its own local constituency," said Mr. Holbrook. "Frequently it is not and community leaders striving for a better organization of community forces are correspondingly hampered."

Mr. McNeil's conclusions were: "1. National agencies are essential in the development of social work. 2. Establishment of standards of service through their various activities is an important and vital contribution. 3. The control relationship should be a cooperative type leaving a maximum amount of control over policies and procedures in the hands of local boards. 4. The national agency should be cognizant of the total community needs and services and should work toward the development of its local program to meet the need in its field and correlate its services with other service. 5. Communities should be conscious of their responsibility for the support of national programs. 6. A sounder basis of appropriations to national agencies must be established. 7. Greater coordination of the work of national agencies with respect to our various communities will constitute potentially the national's greatest contribution to community social work organization."

**T**HE Social Action Section, whose program was arranged under the chairmanship of Fred K. Hoehler, director of the American Public Welfare Association, opened its sessions with a discussion of the organization of labor and the labor relations boards.

Notwithstanding employer resistance to the National Labor Relations Board and the act creating it, the three years of its administration have brought higher wages, shorter hours, improved conditions, more equitably distributed national income, and replaced fear in the minds of the workers with confidence born of greater security and knowledge that the control of the Federal Government has been torn from the hands of the privileged few and given back to the many, declared Towne J. Nylander, regional director of the NLRB, Los Angeles. He spoke on "The National Labor Relations Act and Its Problems." He stated further: "The greatest problems faced by the Board arise out of employer resistance. Other problems, connected with litigation and administration, are all minor ones compared to those created by opposition to labor's right to organize and bargain collectively."

United States Senator Lewis B. Schwellenbach spoke on "The Function of Social Security in the Preservation of America's Democratic Processes." Reviewing the course of the European distastorships, he traced their rise to economic insecurity, and stated that the way to avoid comparable developments in the United States is to remove the insecurity.

"Mankind has always sought two goals," Senator Schwellenbach said, "one of them political liberty; the other, economic security. To my mind, the goals are co-related. Political liberty is revered for the reason that it makes possible economic security. Reasonable economic security must be maintained if political liberty is to be protected . . . If the science of government is to succeed in the democracies, it must come as a result of the understanding of the hopes and the desires, the wishes and the aspirations of the people who live under democracy. The social security program must have the support of the American people. That support must come not merely from those in high places in the government, but from every ordinary citizen who is touched by the program. They are the ones who must be satisfied with its method of operation."

In an address on "The Responsibility of Political Parties for Social Action," E. L. Oliver, executive vice-president of Labor's Non-Partisan League, Washington, D. C., said that if the economic ills of millions in the nation are to be cured, and the promised "New Deal" delivered—1. The seniority rule in both houses of Congress must be scrapped; 2. House and Senate committees and chairmen must be made responsive to the people's will and to members of both houses elected by the people. He warned: "Unless such change is made, the expressed attitudes of the people of the country will not be embodied in legislation."

Dealing with "The Importance of the Organization of White Collar Workers to the Labor Movement as a Whole," Jacob Baker, president of the United Federal Workers of America, said that whether the labor movement in this country lives or dies, whether America itself survives or perishes as a democracy, depends upon the organization of the nation's millions of "white collar" workers into labor unions. "A labor movement that does not include them will be a labor movement only partly organized," he said. "Unorganized, these workers present a danger to the labor movement." Mr. Baker's paper was read for him in his absence.

Speaking on "The Value of Labor Organizations to the Objectives of Social Work Agencies," T. J. Edmonds, administrative assistant, Oregon WPA, Portland, stated that in his personal experience in dealing with unions in a social agency, he has found the representatives of the union fair and cooperative and discovered that the objectives of the agency "have been considerably enhanced through union cooperation."

**D**ECLARING in a paper on "The Tax Structure and the Economic System," that the United States can balance its national budget any time the taxpayers are willing to pay the price to preserve democracy, U. S.



Representative H. Jerry Voorhis of California, presented a seven-point national tax program designed to create permanent public works and social security programs and pay the bill for them. He proposed, also, the creation of new Federal credits, independent of private banks, to help in financing Federal services.

"We must in the immediate future do two major things," said Mr. Voorhis. "First, we must have a long-range program of planned public works which can be expanded on very short notice and curtailed on the same notice in accordance with the decrease or increase of private employment. Second, we must have a complete system of social security, covering our whole population, financed on a much broader tax base than the present system is, and including a general Federal old age pension." Mr. Voorhis' paper was read for him in his absence.

In a discussion on "Improvement of the Tax System," George Yantis, chairman of the Pacific Northwest Regional Planning Commission, Olympia, said: "We must not look upon taxes as an evil thing, nor upon government as an evil thing. We must recognize in government our one great common cooperative in which we are all engaged, to be used for the proper distribution of income and regulate buying power . . . If taxes are properly adjusted we can so finance social security as to meet the demands. We can stabilize business, avoid today's great duplication of taxes and end social unrest."

In a paper dealing with "The Federal Unemployment Program," Aubrey Williams, deputy administrator of the WPA, sharply rebuked critics of the federal works program who refer to the program as "sloppy sentimentalism." He declared: "If it be regarded as 'sloppy sentimentalism' to provide work and wages for our people, to increase our social and private assets, to raise the level of our national income, and in other ways 'to provide for the general welfare,' then we have not progressed, we have retrogressed." He defended the government's policy of supplanting direct relief with work relief, stating that when the FERA went out and the WPA came in, the average pay to the needy virtually doubled. The "regretful" failure of the government to provide work and pay to all the needy under the WPA, he said "was mitigated to a certain extent by the simultaneous enactment of the Social Security Act."

Devoting a section of his paper to an explanation and defense of New Deal "pump-priming" activities, Mr. Williams declared that so far as the United States is concerned, "We have always had government pump-priming" through such systems as special grants to the railroads, utility franchises, monopoly rights and tariffs. And commenting that "the complaint is made that, in putting the unemployed to work on WPA projects, we are not employing them usefully," he said: "The people who make this charge attach a peculiar and unsocial meaning to the word 'usefulness.'" Mr. Williams' paper was read for him in his absence by John A. Kingsbury, administrative assistant of the WPA.

America's biggest of all tasks today, restoring employment to American workers, includes not merely finding the man a job but finding the right job for the man, W. Frank Persons, director of the U. S. Employment Service, said in a paper on "Progress in the Program for the Unemployed." The paper was read for him in his absence. "It is the acknowledged responsibility of the United States Employment Service not only to place the unemployed worker," he stated, "but to get the skilled mechanic out of the filling station and back to his repair shop and the bookkeeper out of his dish-washing and back to his ledgers."

A discussion of "Home Security as a Means Toward Employment," by I. M. Brandjord, administrator of the Montana State Department of Public Welfare, brought forth a proposal for a self-described "revolutionary plan" to restore prosperity to the nation and add peace and security to its thirty million families. Mr. Brandjord detailed a plan for national legislation to make every home in the country free of taxes and to abolish home mortgages.

The concluding meeting of the social action section introduced a discussion of a national health program. The speakers were F. A. Carmelia, M.D., regional supervisor, U. S. Public Health Service, San Francisco, and Andrew J. Biemiller, member of the Wisconsin Legislature.

Speaking on "Communicable Diseases Controllable Through Social Action," Dr. Carmelia declared such diseases are **only** controllable through social action. "There should and must be a closer and better integrated cooperation established between official health agencies, the medical profession, unofficial health agencies and the social body—and by health agencies, I mean both welfare and public health agencies as well as the curative agencies," he said.

Stating that the majority of the American medical profession is "a century behind the times in medical economics" and its resistance to so-called socialized medicine is "extremely short-sighted and reactionary," Mr. Biemiller made an urgent plea for adequate medical protection for the average man and his family. He said the worker in the middle wage group needs the advantages of a planned national health program. He advanced a plan for a national health program to coordinate private facilities, encourage the growth of private group clinics, hospital associations and nursing societies, funds to be provided through health insurance financed by workers and industry or from outright subsidy when and where needed.

**T**HE program of the Public Welfare Administration section, which was arranged under the chairmanship of David C. Adie, commissioner, New York State Department of Social Welfare, started with a consideration of professional and lay aspects of public welfare administration.

Charles F. Ernst, director of the Washington State Department of Social Security, speaking on "The Job

of a State Administrator," said that with the help of an understanding community, the administrator must aid in designing new social security laws that will work. "He must be quick to recommend changes in the law in keeping with the changes in the social order," he said. "It is even possible that if he can remain objective and free from self interest he may gain enough confidence from the public so that he can obtain support for legislation which would serve as an antidote and even a preventative of the human situations which now make the services of his department necessary."

Pierce Atwater of St. Paul warned that "the state of the nation as a whole is bad" in regard to relief activities. He spoke on "Powers and Functions of Lay Boards in Relation to Public Welfare Administration," and said: "In the field of social work, trouble comes when politicians are able to maneuver welfare activities to serve political ends or control appointment of personnel or contort policies to the interests of their own election." As a remedy, he urged wider use of lay boards and lay individuals, "the John Citizens of America," in the planning and execution of relief agency programs.

What the modern state welfare department field representative should be and how he should think, feel and act, was defined by Josephine C. Brown, administrative assistant of the WPA, in a discussion of "Principles, Content and Objectives of Supervision."

Upon the shoulders of those in the "new and emerging profession" of social work may rest the whole future of democracy in America, Miss Martha A. Chickering, assistant professor of social economics of the University of California said in the course of her talk on "What a Visitor in a Public Agency Should Know." She stated: "The humane, efficient, democratic administration of public welfare in a democracy may well have more to do with the survival and fall of that democracy than any other one factor."

Speaking on "Administration of Child Welfare Services from the Federal Level," Mary Irene Atkinson, director, Child Welfare Division, U. S. Children's Bureau, commented on developments under the Social Security Act. She said: "In some instances—and with entire administrative and legal propriety—Federal funds have made it possible for a state which previously had no provision for services for children to set up a children's division within a state department. However, it is not the intent of the law itself nor of the Children's Bureau . . . that Federal funds shall indefinitely be a substitute for provision by the state itself and by its political subdivisions for the cost of an adequate child welfare program as a part of its total public welfare administration."

Grace A. Reeder, director, Bureau of Child Welfare, New York State Department of Social Welfare, Albany, discussed "Federal Child Welfare Services Considered from the State Level." She detailed three major needs for a continuing program of child welfare services of permanent value: 1. An adequately staffed division of

child welfare in the state welfare department to supervise services to children and stimulate development of adequate children's services throughout the state; 2. A training program for child welfare workers in local communities; 3. An educational program for interested lay persons and public officials in local communities.

A discussion of "The Operation of Child Welfare Services at the Local Levels of Government" was presented by Norris E. Class, director, Division of Child Welfare Services, State Relief Committee of Oregon. He stated that this involves a four-fold activity: "1. The task of defining by practice what is meant and what is not meant by 'case work.' 2. The need of re-evaluating and refining . . . the existing or potentially existing community resources which are used in coping with dependency problems. 3. Community interpretation. 4. The local workers in . . . rural sections must assume part of the responsibility for fashioning a philosophy that seeks to preserve and perpetuate all that is best in the rural scene."

A session on "Statistics as a Medium for Interpreting and Servicing the Administration of a Public Welfare Program," introduced Ralph G. Hurlin, director, Department of Statistics, Russell Sage Foundation, as speaker. "The primary purpose of statistics in welfare administration should be to facilitate the process of administration and control on the operating level," said Mr. Hurlin. "If this . . . is admitted, it would call for the substantial revision of some of the reporting systems now in existence, for they have been planned largely without sufficient consideration of the usefulness to the units from which the data are collected."

Closing the meetings of the public welfare administration section was a session dealing with "Recruiting Personnel in Public Welfare Administration." George Clarke, regional director, New York State Department of Social Welfare, Albany, stated: "The problem of getting an adequate number of people with a proper background of experience, training and personal qualifications to fill the many different jobs in (public) departments, is equally as important as the problem of getting appropriations for relief needs." He mentioned "three major steps" to accomplish this: "1. Some instrument of government must be provided whereby employment in public welfare becomes in reality a career service. 2. Definite standards of employment practices must be established. 3. Opportunities for formal and in-service training must be provided for all persons operating within the area of public social work."

**C**ONSIDERATION of the case work needs of the aged was the initial subject on the program of the Committee on Care of the Aged. The "Aged" program was arranged under the direction of Mary Thompson of the Council of Social Agencies, Chicago, chairman.

"The Social Security Act, providing for old age assistance, does not by any means offer an ideal or final solution to the problems of the aged," said Gertrude



A. Smith, medical social case worker of the Benjamin Rose Institute, Cleveland. "There is a challenge today to develop a better understanding of the needs of people past sixty and better techniques in this new and specialized field of social work. It calls for a change in our philosophy regarding the lives of old people. It calls for leaders and trained workers who will consider the job neither depressing nor hopeless, but a challenge in a new field."

Speaking on "Recreational Needs of the Aged," Morris Chase, administrative assistant, Old Age Assistance Division, Department of Welfare, New York City, told how New York City is taking time off the hands of its needy "old folk" by teaching them to play. Among various experimental projects successfully tried on dependents of the Old Age Division, he said, are WPA vaudeville shows, concerts, community sings, art shows and a treasure show.

A paper prepared by Lillian J. Martin, consulting psychologist, Old Age Center, San Francisco, told of the founding of the Center in 1929 as an effort to alleviate the "universal unhappiness" of many elderly persons in her city. She attributed much of the success of the enterprise to its elimination of the idea of "mass education" and "group learning" in favor of individual approach. She said: "What the social worker needs to do with each of her clients is to obtain a physio-psycho diagnosis of him and from its findings make a constructive program that will enable him to become an efficient, social entity as far as his capacity will allow, and as to his happiness—that will take care of itself."

In a talk on "Meeting the Needs of the Aged Under a Public Assistance Program," Miss Anne Denton, field supervisor, Washington State Department of Social Security, told how old age pensioners in the State of Washington have found an original answer to their housing problem in the establishment of cooperative homes.

Florence W. Switton, superintendent, Hebrew Home for Aged Disabled, San Francisco, presented the committee's final paper, discussing "Meeting the Needs of the Aged Through Institutional Care." She told how her Home has inaugurated a program of useful work, giving each individual constructive tasks for which he is best fitted or most desires. "Our people," Miss Switton said, "find renewed joy in life in renewed activity. But we sound a warning that such activity is intended solely for the benefit of the individual, not for the benefit of the institution. It would be pathetic if such work should resemble prison labor."

A paper prepared by W. Frank Persons, director, United States Employment Service, on "Interplay of the New Services," opened the deliberations of the Committee on Inter-Relations of Unemployment Compensation, Placement and Assistance. Paul Kellogg served as chairman of this committee.

Mr. Persons stressed the importance of close cooperation between the employment service and unemploy-

ment compensation agency as newly set up by the National Security Act, and explained the advantages of unemployment insurance to labor, industry and the public. "Machines, equipment and raw materials are useless without men to tend, care for, repair and process them," he declared. "Hence, it is as much industry's responsibility to insure its employees against loss of wages as it is industry's responsibility to insure its plants against fire, explosion or flood."

At the same session, Alexander Heron, director of industrial relations, Crown-Zellerbach Group of Companies, San Francisco, said that a central public relations agency to correlate and interpret the work of the governmental agencies of unemployment compensation, job finding and assistance to those who need it will be necessary to the successful operation in these new fields of activity on which Federal and state agencies have embarked under the Social Security Act. Mr. Heron reported on the operation of unemployment insurance, particularly as it relates to the lumber industry. Logging, he said, is a work of such nature that year-round operations are impossible and many loggers have found disappointment in the fact that, where they had expected unemployment insurance to tide them over the no-work period, they had found it inadequate for that purpose.

John A. Kingsbury, administrative assistant of the WPA, in a discussion of "Practical Working Relationships of the New Services from the Point of View of the WPA," said it costs the United States more money to leave the unemployed idle than to put them to work on Federal projects. "We have spent fourteen billion dollars in putting people to work," he declared. "We have lost two hundred billion dollars in not putting people to work."

Benjamin E. Youngdahl, director, Minnesota State Department of Public Institutions, speaking on "Practical Working Relationships, from the Point of View of Relief and Public Assistance," warned that the whole structure of government work relief, unemployment insurance, social assistance and direct relief may collapse unless their inter-related administrative agencies cooperate, exchange information, aid each other and keep the public advised of what they are doing and the necessity for their continued existence. "Side-stepping," he declared, "may mean stepping out. The average person seldom differentiates between public agencies or social programs. To him it's all the same—'this business of government, this welfare business.' Whether we want to or not, all our programs are so intertwined and interrelated that we must develop proper cooperative relationships, or sink together."

Arranged under the chairmanship of Mary C. Jarrett, secretary, Committee on Chronic Illness, Welfare Council of New York City, the Committee on Medical Care began its sessions with a consideration of the relations of social work and medical care.

Alexander Ropchan, executive secretary, Health Division, Council of Social Agencies of Chicago, said so-



cial workers "occupy a strategic position in relation to health service." If alert and if they have appreciation of health factors, he stated, they "can properly be expected to be interpreters and disseminators of health information." He added: "One of the important reasons why we have not had public support for the participation in health programs is that we have not succeeded in health education."

R. G. Leland, M.D., director, Bureau of Medical Economics, American Medical Association, Chicago, warned against the trend toward socialized medicine in America "because of the ultimate harm of such practice to the public." He said study of foreign systems of stage-managed medicine revealed that it affords no decrease in cost of medical care but adds greatly to administrative costs.

George St. John Perrott, principal statistician, United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., in a paper on "Medical Needs as Revealed by the National Health Survey," said that in medical treatment of the chronic sick there is need for the development of methods to turn the trend from the hospital to the home, particularly in the nation's big cities. While hospital facilities in big cities are considered adequate, he said, additional such facilities are needed in small cities generally, as disclosed by the U. S. Public Health Survey. The survey canvassed 750,000 families throughout the nation, recording information concerning their experience with illness and its medical and nursing care over a 12-month period.

"The conservation and maintenance of the public health is a primary function of government," declared H. Jackson Davis, M.D., chief medical officer, New York State Department of Social Welfare, in a discussion of "Medical Care as a Basic Component in a Public Assistance Program."

**T**HE Committee on Prevention and Social Treatment of Blindness, chaired by William E. Bartram, executive secretary, Ohio State Commission for the Blind, opened its meetings with a discussion of what social workers should know about preventable causes of blindness, by Eleanor Lee Hearon, medical social worker, University of Colorado Hospital, Denver. "Two-thirds to three-fourths of all blindness is preventable," she said. In her conclusion, she stated: "The preventable causes of blindness are of both a medical and a social nature. Some can be approached only through social action directed toward eradicating unhygienic living conditions, inadequate food and other adverse social conditions, improving industrial hygiene, extending public health measures affecting communicable diseases, licensing doctors, midwives, etc. Others can be approached through meeting the individual and his needs on a case work basis."

Audrey M. Hayden, director, Illinois Society for Prevention of Blindness, Chicago, said if she were asked for a quick, effective manner of dealing with the issue

of organization of social forces for the prevention of blindness, she would say: "A strong legislative program." She advised four basic pieces of legislation: 1. An enabling act for sight-saving classes that would provide adequate state subsidy, requirements for teachers' training; 2. A mandatory silver nitrate bill requiring the use of a silver nitrate solution in the eyes of newborn babies; 3. A law to provide for control of trachoma in states where it presents a real public health problem. 4. A law to limit the sale of fireworks to pyrotechnical experts.

Grace S. Harper, director, Bureau of Services for the Blind, New York City, advocated state-provided higher education for the blind to fit them for careers in industrial, commercial and business fields. She said the higher education should be available to any qualified blind student with free tuition, supplemented by state readers' fees.

"Case work with a blind client is the same as case work with any other person," declared Stockton Raymond of the School of Social Administration, Ohio State University in a discussion of "Social Treatment of Blindness: Differentials in Case Work." He continued: "The same philosophy, objectives and processes are applicable. There are differentials. But all case work is based upon differentials."

The assistance program for the blind should be organized with other assistance programs in state and local departments of public welfare, Jane Hoey, director of the Bureau of Public Assistance of the Social Security Board, Washington, D. C., said. "The dependency of the blind group is the same as the dependency of any other group, and we should plan for it on the same basis," she asserted. "It is true that probably in most cases more adequate assistance is needed by this group because of their handicap, and I believe that we should provide this, and should urge state legislatures not to put a top limit on the amount which may be given a blind person." Miss Hoey spoke on "Fitting Special Services in the Public Assistance Program."

Eleanor Brown Merrill, associate director, National Society for Prevention of Blindness, New York City, in a discussion of Miss Hoey's paper stressed "the necessity for qualified personnel if sound foundations are to be laid and a clear course followed to the desired goal. Without knowing the significance of eye diagnoses, their possible complications and effect upon an individual, how can the public assistance worker meet her responsibility in bringing about a proper acceptance and follow through on the recommendation made?"

A plea that the blind be employed in work which they can perform equally as well as sighted persons, to the mutual benefit of industry, the public and themselves, was made by M. I. Tynan, field agent, and Joseph F. Clunk, special agent for the blind of the Office of Education, Department of Interior, Washington, D. C., in a jointly-prepared paper. Blind placement work, they said, has been discredited because of the way it is done, the blind person being placed because he needs a job, not because of qualifications.

That age and not their blindness is the reason why most blind persons are unemployed was stated by Mac-Ennis Moore, field representative of the American Foundation for the Blind. About 67 percent of the blind persons in this country are over 50 years of age, he said.

The Committee on Social Aspects of Children's Institutions opened with a discussion of "Factors Hindering Progress in Institutions." Ethel Barger, superintendent, Milwaukee Orphans' Asylum, Milwaukee, served as chairman of the committee.

Today's ideal home for homeless children is a not-too-large cottage with a truly homey atmosphere inside and out, Mrs. Mabel Marks, director of the Child Welfare Division, Kentucky Department of Welfare, Frankfort, said. Pointing out that the institution itself today is considered one of the most important socializing forces in any children's program, Mrs. Marks stated: "A receiving home is primarily established to give temporary care to a child who has been removed from his own home. If this is soundly set up it has an established basis for intake—no longer is intake by surrender and outgo by indenture."

**F**REE and friendly relations between inmates of children's corrective institutions and members of the administrative staff, not rules, regulations and punishment are most effective in reshaping and developing the child's personality and fitting him for restoration to society, S. R. Slavson, group work consultant, Jewish Board of Guardians, New York City, said. Next in importance to this child-parent relationship, he rated a program of activities adopted from suggestions of the children themselves. He spoke on "Group Living as a Means for Developing Personality."

Speaking on "Group Living as the Essential Contribution of the Institution," Dr. H. E. Chamberlain, consultant psychiatrist of the California State Department of Social Welfare, said an institution wisely guided and administered may be able to train its children for living with others in a way few family units are able to do.

Discussions by Ethel Verry, executive secretary, Chicago Orphan Asylum, and Mrs. Mary H. Fowler, superintendent, State Training School for Girls, Birmingham, Ala., closed the meeting of this section.

Miss Verry cited three "dangers" which continue to operate against the building of good character in children, even in the most modern and in well equipped institutions, when institutional care continues over an extended period of time: "1. Over-protecting children . . . from the results of their own mistakes; 2. Over-entertaining children . . . giving them too much attention, either favorable or unfavorable; 3. The tendency of the institutional situation to overwhelm children."

Mrs. Fowler said educational programs within children's correctional institutions must be vastly broadened to fit the child for good citizenship without. She urged

the adoption by all state training schools of what she termed a "core curriculum." This, she said, would include the basic "three R's" of education and carry the child into studies of science, music, physical education and dramatics, but adding to these a general knowledge of real life and how to live it, government programs and how they affect us and a solid vocational training.

A program which presented three basic papers and a series of group discussions, terminating with a session summarizing the entire proceedings, was presented by the Committee on the Social Treatment of the Adult Offender. Edgar M. Gerlach, supervisor of Social Service, Federal Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D. C., served as chairman of the committee.

Speaking on "The Basis in Law for the Social Treatment of the Adult Offender," Richard A. Chappell, acting supervisor of the Federal Probation System of United States Courts, Washington, D. C., said: "Society cannot be properly protected, nor offenders fairly dealt with if courts pass sentence blindly and without careful thought as to the social worth or worthlessness of the offender. A judge should not be expected to mould a sentence that will vitally affect the life, not only of the defendant, but perhaps also succeeding generations, without such information. Probation and parole, as instruments for the social treatment of adult offenders, have become firmly established in our system of criminal justice. The efficacy of each device depends upon the extent to which the techniques of social case work are allowed to function within the necessary legal framework."

Discussing "The Basis in Medicine for the Social Treatment of the Adult Offender," Samuel W. Hartwell, M.D., professor of psychiatry, University of Buffalo Medical School, said members of the medical profession have in the past often erred either in declining any responsibility for understanding and treating the criminal, or, conversely, insisting that they, alone, could understand and treat him. "We do have a responsibility in the understanding and treatment of every criminal, but it is never ours alone, and in no criminal does our medical or psychiatric cure, striking as they seem to be at times, represent a complete cure." He asserted that all social agencies and the psychiatrist must cooperate to effect lasting cures.

Speaking on "The Basis in the Social Sciences for Social Treatment of the Adult Offender," Saul D. Alinsky, sociologist, Institute for Juvenile Research, Chicago, declared that boys' clubs, child-guidance clinics and other character-building agencies have failed conclusively in solving, or even altering, the problem of delinquency. He said that, having failed, such individual character-building agencies as boys' clubs should give way to social work of greater scope. He asserted: "Modern research findings clearly point in the direction of experimental community projects. A profound change in the nature, character and amount of our crime can only come from a corresponding profound change in our social organization."



Two sessions conducted by the Committee on Statistics and Accounting in Social Work concluded the Conference program. C. Rufus Rorem, director, Committee on Hospital Service, American Hospital Association, Chicago, served as chairman of the committee.

Discussing "Measurement of Public Assistance Expenditures," Joel Gordon, field representative, Bureau of Research and Statistics, Social Security Board, Washington, D. C., said: "Evaluations of public assistance expenditures must be based upon (a) analysis or classification of these expenditures and (b) comparisons of total expenditures and of classes of expenditures. The

two basic problems in any attempt to measure accurately public assistance expenditures are, therefore, (1) establishment of significant classifications in accordance with which expenditures are to be analyzed, and (2) precise definition of the field of activity to be measured and of each class of expenditures established within this field."

Speaking on "Unit Costs in Social Administration," Alexander Ropchan, called attention to the importance of providing taxpayers and other contributors with a clear understanding of how money is spent by social agencies and urged that these agencies inaugurate systematic cost accounting.

## ASSOCIATE GROUP PROGRAM HIGH POINTS

AS the program of the National Conference of Social Work itself proved refreshingly complete and stimulating, so also did the programs of the forty-eight special and associate groups receive praise for their generally high merit. Culled from some of the discussions of these groups are the following points:

Medical needs of the indigent are greater than any other population group—which provides a public health as well as a humanitarian challenge—Albert E. Larsen, M.D., medical advisor of the California State Relief Administration, San Francisco, said at a meeting of the American Public Welfare Association. "The quality of medical care given should equal the standards of medical service as practiced throughout the nation," he said in commenting on work with the indigent. "Yet it should draw a minimum from the tax structure consistent with this service."

Denouncing those who he said are "reaching out to limit freedom" in America, the Rt. Rev. Edward L. Parsons of San Francisco, Episcopal Bishop of California, proclaimed the church the defending champion of civil liberties. He addressed the Church Conference of Social Work. "The church," he declared "has a right to condemn the violation of human rights in such cases as those of the late Huey Long and the present 'I-am-the-Law' Hague (mayor of Jersey City). All honor to the ministers of religion who have at definite personal risk condemned the Jersey City tyrant!"

If unemployment compensation is to be "a first line of defense" for the worker, it must be adequate both in duration and in the amount of benefit payments, Ewan Clague, director of the Bureau of Research and Statistics, Social Security Board, said before the American Public Welfare Association. He discussed the "Relationship Between Unemployment Compensation and Relief from a National Point of View." Where unemployment compensation is not adequate, or where it is too long delayed, the worker, desperate in his plight, is more likely to seek relief or WPA employment, than to press his claims for unemployment compensation, he

stated, observing: "It is to be hoped and expected that for the large majority of workers in covered occupations, unemployment compensation will span the gaps of unemployment and obviate necessity for relief."

A program of conscious planning for tomorrow's population in the United States was advocated by Eric M. Matsner, M.D., medical director of the American Birth Control League, New York City, at a League meeting. He characterized as a "grave threat" the fact that the greatest proportion of the children in the nation are being born in the areas most backward culturally and economically. To make scientific knowledge of birth control available to married couples in all economic levels and in rural as well as urban sections will go far toward solving this problem, he said.

Budgets for families on relief should be prepared with a view to giving the family constructive and developmental experience, said Elizabeth Long, assistant chief, Social Security Board, Washington, D. C., in a paper prepared for the National Association for Aid to Dependent Children. Dealing with "Constructive Use of Family Budgeting," Miss Long advised social agencies which prepare such budgets to consult the family in every case. "The agency cannot control the family's choice," she asserted. "Many devices have been tried—relief in kind, grocery orders and other vouchered relief, detective 'snooping' and other unworthy methods . . . but a determined client can sabotage any scheme of control yet devised."

Declaring that Federal legislation alone will stop harmful child labor that is impairing the health of thousands of youngsters while depriving unemployed adults of jobs, Homer Folks, secretary of the New York State Charities Aid Association, appealed for adoption of the pending Child Labor Amendment to the U. S. Constitution. "One fact is clear," he stated. "Child labor will continue and find new fields unless stopped by legislation."

A training school, to function properly, must not be a dumpheap for all the castoffs from homes, schools,



agencies or courts, H. E. Chamberlain, M.D., consultant psychiatrist, California Department of Social Welfare, told the National Association of Training Schools. He spoke on "The Function of a Training School." He said: "An institution for adult or child is for welfare. The parts of an institution have many functions, but their function collectively still is welfare." The training school, to fulfill this function, must be more selective in taking only those whom it can care for adequately and help, he averred.

Work with the pre-delinquent girl—before her overwhelming personal problems sweep her into court, rather than after—is one of the vital spearheads of attack on social problems, Miss Margaret E. Bull of The Corner House, Waterbury, Conn., told the National Federation of Settlements. "The pre-delinquent," Miss Bull said, "is any girl with such maladjustment, physical, mental or emotional, that she cannot meet adult life adequately."

AS a means of improving the services of medical social workers throughout the country, Miss Leonora B. Rubinow, director of social service, Cedars of Lebanon Hospital, Los Angeles, urged that communities place all such workers under civil service. She addressed the American Association of Medical Social Workers. "Medical social work is rapidly expanding in public agencies," said Miss Rubinow, "and an increasing number of medical social workers are coming under civil service jurisdiction. The person entitled to the services of a medical social worker is entitled to the best the profession has to offer. It is important, therefore, that the various districts throughout the country participate with their local civil service jurisdictions in an effort to improve professional performance."

"It is assumed by too many persons that since great gobs of money are going into the states from Federal resources, and general allocations of funds are being provided by state legislatures, that all the troubles of the universe are now met through the Federal-state provisions of the Social Security Act," said Miss Emma C. Puschner, director, American Legion National Child Welfare Division. She addressed the Division on "Interpretation of Child Welfare Needs." Continuing, she stated: "No qualified Federal authority concerned with humanitarian welfare believes this to be true. Such an assumption can only bring greater nationwide grief."

"Ultimately, I believe the state correctional school will either have to be a highly specialized, central agency equipped as a diagnostic laboratory with subordinate institutions for various types of offenders, or as a permanent colony for individuals who are constitutionally so anti-social that they are incapable of adjusting to ordinary society," said E. J. Milne, superintendent, Whittier State School, Whittier, Calif. He addressed the National Association of Training Schools on "Social Consciousness in a Training School Program."

Charging the Federal government with the responsibility of "re-rooting" hundreds of thousands of trans-

ient farm families driven from former Midwestern and Southern homesteads by soil exhaustion and large-scale machine farming, Congressman H. Jerry Voorhis of California, proposed that the United States quickly acquire and develop a new national domain. His paper was presented before the American Public Welfare Association and it dealt with "The Federal Government and the Transient Problem." Mr. Voorhis proposed the Federal government obtain title to vast lands by reclaiming arid land, and where it is not privately owned, keeping title to it; by buying land; by exchanging with Federal Land Banks the stock the government now owns in such banks for the land they have acquired by foreclosure; by working out means whereby lands now tax-forfeited in the various states could be made available for homesteading. Families that have lived on farms and lost them, or who have been tenants and driven off by industrial agriculture, he said, should be permitted to apply for settlement on the new government-owned lands.

United States citizenship is so valuable and, under restrictions provided by recent laws, so difficult to obtain that "naturalization rackets" have sprung up recently through which applicants are furnished spurious and utterly worthless "citizenship documents" for \$1,000 each, Henry B. Hazard, assistant Immigration Commissioner, Washington, D. C., declared. He spoke before the National Council on Naturalization and Citizenship.

"The training school belongs in the child welfare field and not to the penal system," Jacob Kepecs, executive director, Jewish Children's Bureau, Chicago, told the National Association of Training Schools. He spoke on "The Responsibility of a Training School in the Field of Child Welfare." In another reference, he stated: "The training school has a great opportunity to make a substantial contribution to child welfare . . . Treatment should be completely detached from blame or guilt. We can no more cure a delinquent by sentimentality or cruelty than we can cure syphilis by a sermon or imprisonment."

Speaking on "The Immigrant's Contribution to America," Prof. William D. Smith, Linfield College, McMinnville, Ore., declared stoppage of immigration will not solve America's economic or crime problems; rather, throughout its history, the United States has been developed by various immigrant groups. Addressing the Conference on Immigration Policy, he added: "One of the chief factors in the development of American civilization has been in interplay and stimulation of the diverse racial and national groups—they have made our history and shaped our destiny."

With a "boost" for unemployment insurance, Philip D. Flanner, director of the Wisconsin State Public Welfare Department, said such insurance materially decreased the number of applications for relief in Wisconsin during the recession last December and January. He spoke on "The Relation of Unemployment Compensation and Relief" before the American Public Welfare

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## Membership Drive Sweeps On

**O**NWARD goes the National Conference of Social Work's new membership drive, with nearly one hundred regions from coast-to-coast organized and in action.

Although the limited time between the close of the annual meeting and the publication date of this issue of the Bulletin precluded an opportunity to make a complete check-up of returns from each of the regions, several regional membership chairmen have been able to report that they have gone "over the top." A complete list of the standings of the various regions is to be published in the next issue of the Bulletin and meanwhile Elwood Street, national membership chairman, has promised regional chairmen that special reports soon will be mailed them.

A number of regions have assured the national chairman that after a brief summer let-up, they will be back on the job in the early fall to do their part in increasing memberships in the campaign designed to build National Conference income up to \$54,500 this year by building up membership support.

A successful meeting of regional chairmen was held in Seattle during Conference week. Some twenty-five chairmen, or their alternates, representing membership regions from all parts of the country, attended the breakfast session. Sincere enthusiasm for the aims of the campaign and the manner in which it is being conducted was expressed throughout.

One point on which unanimous opinion was expressed was that the membership campaign should not end with the close of 1938. Instead, it was agreed, the Conference membership drive should extend indefinitely—two, three, four years or more—until the various regional chairmen and their committees have tapped all the sources which should provide Conference membership and until a stable basis of membership is provided.

The chairmen expressed the opinion that Conference membership should not be sporadic but should be maintained by individuals and agencies on a year-after-year basis. Many of the chairmen felt that the committees and regional organizations they have established since the beginning of the campaign may well continue next year and beyond—although new committee personnel should be drafted and, in some cases, the role of chairman may be yielded to another member of the committee.

The essentials of the membership plan, it will be recalled, are:

To increase the Conference membership income by 33 percent over the 1937 figure and thereby increase the income of the National Conference of Social Work in 1938 to \$54,500.

To secure this increase by raising the total 1937 membership payments in each community of the country by 33 percent or more, according to local possibilities and efforts.

To divide the country into membership regions, centered about cities of 100,000 population or more and state capitals—a total of 111 regions.

## New Program Suggestions Wanted

**I**T has been the aim of the Program Committee of the National Conference of Social Work to produce the kind of program most valuable to those attending the Conference and to the communities they represent. Because of the increasing attendance during recent years, it has become more and more difficult to secure program suggestions from more than a small percentage of Conference members.

To increase the participation of the Conference membership in the program building, we have developed a plan which we hope each Conference member will do his share in making successful. In addition to the suggestions secured by the Section Committees, we are attempting to circularize the Conference membership in two ways:

1. We have asked one or more people in each state to serve as a "program suggestion collector." He will, whenever possible, discuss the Conference program with individual social workers and at meetings of social workers to secure their thoughtful suggestions. These suggestions are then forwarded to the Conference Program Committee which includes the Chairmen of the Sections.

2. We are asking each Conference member to send us program material on the blank provided on the opposite page.

As will be seen from the questions on the blank, we want more than a topic. We would like to have the thinking back of the suggestion as it would be made if the person making the suggestion were present at the Program Committee meeting.

Please send any suggestions to reach the Conference Office not later than October 10 so that they may be prepared for the consideration of the Program Committee at its first meeting on October 17. Any suggestions received after October 10, will be forwarded to the proper Section Chairman.

## Associate Group High Points

(Continued from Page 23)

Association. "Relief programs are needed with or without unemployment compensation," he observed, "and somewhere in between comes a public works program which we hope could itself be more definitely related to the pattern of employment than of subsistence need."

"The challenge to case work agencies," said Grace Marcus, case consultant, Charity Organization Society of New York City, "is to define their specific service and develop methods which will support the conscious ego which, even in the most afflicted clinics, still remains their most precious human possession." She spoke before the American Association of Psychiatric Social Workers on "The Generic and Specific in Social Case Work."

Program Suggestions  
for the  
National Conference of Social Work  
82 North High Street, Columbus, Ohio

Subject and explanation. (Please give some idea of content. Do **not** list simply a formal subject.)

Presentation. (How do you think the above material might best be presented—formal paper, formal papers followed by discussion, panel, entirely discussion.)

Why is the above material particularly pertinent to the meeting in 1939?

Who do you think might be asked to present the material?

Signed .....

Position .....

Address .....



## CONFERENCE ORGANIZATION

**E**LECTION results at the Seattle meeting and the Conference organization for 1938-1939 are given herewith. The 1939 Conference is to be held in Buffalo, New York, June 18-24. The new 1938-1939 officers are:

### President

PAUL KELLOGG  
New York City

### First Vice-President

EDWARD L. RYERSON, JR.  
Chicago, Illinois

### Second Vice-President

IDA M. CANNON  
Boston, Massachusetts

### Third Vice-President

JANE M. HOEY  
Washington, D. C.

### Treasurer

ARCH MANDEL  
New York City

### General Secretary

HOWARD R. KNIGHT  
Columbus, Ohio

### Executive Committee

**Ex-officio:**—Paul Kellogg, president; Edward L. Ryerson, Jr., first vice-president; Ida M. Cannon, second vice-president; Jane M. Hoey, third vice-president; Arch Mandel, treasurer.

**Term expiring 1939:**—Paul Kellogg, New York City; Katharine F. Lenroot, Washington, D. C.; Solomon Lowenstein, New York City; Rose J. McHugh, Washington, D. C.; W. I. Newstetter, Cleveland, Ohio; Bertha C. Reynolds, New York City; Elizabeth Wisner, New Orleans, Louisiana.

**Term expiring 1940:**—David H. Holbrook, New York City; Florence W. Hutsinpillar, Denver, Colorado; Betsey Libbey, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Bertha McCall, New York City; Roy Sorenson, Chicago, Illinois; George S. Stevenson, New York City; Alfred F. Whitman, Boston, Massachusetts.

**Term expiring 1941:**—Karl de Schweinitz, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Charles F. Ernst, Olympia, Washington; Harry Greenstein, Baltimore, Maryland; Fred K. Hoehler, Chicago, Illinois; Cheney C. Jones, Boston, Massachusetts; Clare Paul Paige, Chicago, Illinois; Mary Stanton, Los Angeles, California.

### PROGRAM COMMITTEE

#### Ex-Officio

Paul Kellogg, New York City, Chairman.  
Solomon Lowenstein, New York City.  
Howard R. Knight, Columbus, Ohio.

#### Term Expires 1939

Elinor Hixenbaugh, Columbus, Ohio.  
Robert T. Lansdale, New York City.

#### Term Expires 1940

Mary Irene Atkinson, Washington, D. C.  
Arlie Johnson, Seattle, Washington.

#### Term Expires 1941

Frederick Moran, Albany, New York.  
Joseph P. Tufts, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

### Section Chairmen

#### Section I—Social Case Work.

Florence R. Day, Cleveland, Ohio.

#### Section II—Social Group Work.

Lucy P. Carner, Chicago, Illinois.

#### Section III—Community Organization.

Wayne McMillen, Chicago, Illinois.

#### Section IV—Social Action.

Mary Anderson, Washington, D. C.

#### Section V—Public Welfare Administration.

Charles F. Ernst, Olympia, Washington.

### SECTION I—SOCIAL CASE WORK

**Chairman:** Florence R. Day, School of Applied Social Sciences, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

**Vice-Chairman:** Elizabeth H. Dexter, Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, Brooklyn, New York.

#### Term Expires 1939

Margaret Barbee, Henry Watson Children's Aid Society, Baltimore, Maryland.

Elizabeth E. Bissell, Children's Mission to Children, Boston, Massachusetts.

Marian Y. Frost, Family Service Society, Richmond, Virginia.

Dorothy Hutchinson, New York School of Social Work, New York City.

Frederick Moran, Division of Parole of New York State, Albany, New York.

#### Term Expires 1940

Edith M. Baker, United States Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Elizabeth G. Gardiner, Training Course in Social Civic Work, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Florence Hollis, School of Applied Social Sciences, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

Margaret S. Moss, Philadelphia County Relief Board, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

#### Term Expires 1941

Catherine Bliss, Children's Hospital, Los Angeles, California.

Susan Burlingham, Family Society of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Leah Feder, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri.

Gordon Hamilton, New York School of Social Work, New York City.

Ruth Smalley, Smith College School for Social Work and United Charities, Chicago, Illinois.

### SECTION II—SOCIAL GROUP WORK

**Chairman:** Lucy P. Carner, Council of Social Agencies, Chicago, Illinois.

**Vice-Chairman:** Chester L. Bower, University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky.

#### Term Expires 1939

Grace L. Coyle, School of Applied Social Sciences, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

Tam Deering, Public Recreation Commission, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Lee F. Hanmer, Russell Sage Foundation, New York City.

Lillie M. Peck, National Federation of Settlements, New York City.

Leroy A. Ramsdell, Council of Social Agencies, Hartford, Connecticut.

#### Term Expires 1940

R. K. Atkinson, Boys' Clubs of New York, New York City.

Neva L. Boyd, Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois.

Ella F. Harris, Council of Social Agencies, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

James H. Hubert, New York Urban League, New York City.

Roy Sorenson, National Council, Young Men's Christian Association, Chicago, Illinois.

**Term Expires 1941**

Joseph P. Anderson, Federation of Social Agencies of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.  
 Clara A. Kaiser, New York School of Social Work, New York City.  
 Glenford W. Lawrence, Chicago Commons, Chicago, Illinois.  
 William T. McCullough, Alta Social Settlement, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Helen Rowe, Washington State Conference of Social Work, Seattle, Washington.

**SECTION III—COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION**

Chairman: Wayne McMillen, School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.  
 Vice-Chairman: Shelby M. Harrison, Russell Sage Foundation, New York City.

**Term Expires 1939**

Bradley Buell, Community Chests and Councils, New York City.  
 Louise Cottrell, Oregon Child Welfare Commission, Portland, Oregon.  
 Roy M. Cushman, Council of Social Agencies, Boston, Massachusetts.  
 Emma O. Lundberg, United States Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.  
 The Right Reverend Monsignor John O'Grady, School of Social Work, Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.

**Term Expires 1940**

Ewan Clague, Social Security Board, Washington, D. C.  
 Ruth Hill, Department of Public Welfare, New York City.  
 Russell H. Kurtz, Russell Sage Foundation, New York City.  
 George W. Rabinoff, Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, New York City.  
 Marietta Stevenson, American Public Welfare Association, Chicago, Illinois.

**Term Expires 1941**

C. Raymond Chase, Community Federation of Boston, Boston, Massachusetts.  
 David Liggett, Minneapolis Council of Social Agencies, Minneapolis, Minnesota.  
 C. Whit Pfeiffer, Council of Social Agencies, Kansas City, Missouri.  
 Orville Robertson, Family Society of Seattle, Seattle, Washington.  
 Florence M. Warner, School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

**SECTION IV—SOCIAL ACTION**

Chairman: Mary Anderson, Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.  
 Vice-Chairman: The Reverend Frederic Siedenburg, University of Detroit, Detroit, Michigan.

**Term Expires 1939**

George E. Bigge, Department of Economics, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island.  
 John S. Bradley, Law School, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina.  
 John A. Kingsbury, Works Progress Administration, Washington, D. C.  
 Harry L. Lurie, Bureau of Jewish Social Research, New York City.  
 Aubrey Williams, Works Progress Administration, Washington, D. C.

**Term Expires 1940**

Roger N. Baldwin, American Civil Liberties Union, New York City.  
 Paul H. Douglas, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.  
 Rhoda Kaufman, Social Welfare Council, Atlanta, Georgia.  
 Ralph J. Reed, Community Chest and Council of Social Agencies, Portland, Oregon.

**Term Expires 1941**

Charlotte Carr, Hull House, Chicago, Illinois.  
 Martha A. Chickering, University of California, Berkeley, California.  
 Lea D. Taylor, Chicago Commons, Chicago, Illinois.  
 Conrad Van Hynning, Children's Service Center of Wyoming Valley, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.  
 Mary van Kleeck, Department of Industrial Studies, Russell Sage Foundation, New York City.

**SECTION V—PUBLIC WELFARE ADMINISTRATION**

Chairman: Charles F. Ernst, State Department of Social Security, Olympia, Washington.  
 Vice-Chairman: Gay B. Shepperson, Works Progress Administration of Georgia, Atlanta, Georgia.

**Term Expires 1939**

David C. Adie, State Department of Social Welfare, Albany, New York.  
 Sophonisba P. Breckinridge, School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.  
 Jane Hoey, Social Security Board, Washington, D. C.  
 Marietta Stevenson, American Public Welfare Association, Chicago, Illinois.  
 Ruth Taylor, Westchester County Department of Public Welfare, Valhalla, New York.

**Term Expires 1940**

Frank Bane, Social Security Board, Washington, D. C.  
 Wayne Coy, Administrative Assistant to the United States High Commissioner, Manila, Philippine Islands.  
 William J. Ellis, State Department of Institutions and Agencies, Trenton, New Jersey.  
 Katharine F. Lenroot, United States Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.  
 Joseph L. Moss, Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare, Chicago, Illinois.

**Term Expires 1941**

Grace Abbott, School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.  
 Clinton W. Areson, Domestic Relations Court, City of New York, New York City.  
 Mary Irene Atkinson, Child Welfare Division, U. S. Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.  
 Ruth O. Blakeslee, Social Security Board, Washington, D. C.  
 Josephine C. Brown, Works Progress Administration, Washington, D. C.

**T**HE report of the Committee on Nominations for election at Buffalo as presented at Seattle is as follows:

For President: Grace Coyle, School of Applied Social Sciences, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

For First Vice-President: Arlien Johnson, Graduate School of Social Work, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.

For Second Vice-President: Sidney Hollander, Board of State Aid and Charities, Baltimore, Maryland.

For Third Vice-President: Mrs. DeForest Van Slyck, Association of Junior Leagues of America, New York City.

The following members of the National Conference of Social Work were nominated for the Executive Committee term to expire 1942. (Seven to be elected.)

Helen Cody Baker, Council of Social Agencies, Chicago, Illinois.

Aleta Brownlee, U. S. Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.  
 Dorothy Deming, National Organization for Public Health Nursing, New York City.

Leah Feder, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri.  
 Shelby Harrison, Russell Sage Foundation, New York City.

Jane M. Hoey, Social Security Board, Washington, D. C.

The Very Reverend Monsignor Robert F. Keegan, Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of New York, New York City.

Robert Lansdale, New York School of Social Work, New York City.

Edward D. Lynde, Welfare Federation of Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio.

Ellen C. Potter, M.D., State Department of Institutions and Agencies, Trenton, New Jersey.

Reuben Resnik, Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, San Francisco, California.

Elwood Street, Board of Public Welfare, Washington, D. C.

Jesse O. Thomas, National Urban League, Atlanta, Georgia.

Moses Winkelstein, Syracuse, New York.

The following nominations were made by section nominating committees and approved at the section business sessions. The chairmen and vice-chairmen are nominated to serve for one year.

#### Section I—Social Case Work

Chairman: Elizabeth Dexter, Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, Brooklyn, New York.

Vice-Chairman: Aleta Brownlee, U. S. Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.

#### Committee Members

##### Term to Expire in 1942 (Five to be elected)

Herschel Alt, Children's Aid Society, St. Louis, Missouri.

Eleanor Clifton, New York Charity Organization Society, New York City.

Louise Cuddy, Idaho State Department of Public Assistance, Boise, Idaho.

Helen Hayden, State Board of Control, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Lillian Johnson, Ryther Child Center, Seattle, Washington.

Harriett Parsons, Newton Family Welfare Society, Newtonville, Massachusetts.

Rosemary Reynolds, County Relief Administration, Cleveland, Ohio.

Clare Tousley, Charity Organization Society, New York City.

Esther Twente, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.

Grace White, Tulane University School of Social Work, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Herbert D. Williams, New York State Training School for Boys, Orange County, New York.

Marian Wyman, Family Welfare Society, Boston, Massachusetts.

#### Section II—Social Group Work

Chairman: Roy Sorenson, National Council, Y. M. C. A., Chicago, Illinois.

Vice-Chairman: Dorothea Sullivan, Girl Scouts of America, New York City.

#### Committee Members

##### Term to Expire 1942 (Five to be elected)

Sanford Bates, Boys' Clubs of America, New York City.

Chester L. Bower, University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky.

Lorne Bell, Central Y. M. C. A., Los Angeles, California.

Louis Blumenthal, Jewish Community Center, San Francisco, California.

Lucy P. Carner, Council of Social Agencies, Chicago, Illinois.

Louise Clevenger, Community Chest, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Everett Du Vall, School of Group Work, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Gaynell Hawkins, American Association of Adult Education, Dallas, Texas.

Wesley Klusmann, Boy Scouts of America, New York City.

Harold Myers, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

#### Section III—Community Organization

Chairman: Pierce Atwater, St. Paul Community Chest, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Vice-Chairman: Paul Benjamin, Council of Social Agencies, Buffalo, New York.

#### Committee Members

##### Term to Expire 1942 (Five to be elected)

George F. Davidson, Vancouver Council of Social Agencies, Vancouver, British Columbia.

Louisa FitzSimons, Atlanta, Georgia.

Louis Horne, Community Chest and Council of Social Agencies, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Isabel Kennedy, Federation of Social Agencies, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Robert Lane, Welfare Council of New York City, New York City.

Arch Mandel, New York City.

Arthur G. Rotch, Boston, Massachusetts.

Edward L. Ryerson, Jr., Chicago Council of Social Agencies, Chicago, Illinois.

Mary Stanton, Council of Social Agencies, Los Angeles, California.

Carter Taylor, Houston, Texas.

#### Section IV—Social Action

Chairman: Mary van Kleeck, Division of Industrial Studies, Russell Sage Foundation, New York City.

Wayne McMillen, School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

Vice-Chairman: Ben M. Selekman, Associated Jewish Philanthropies, Boston, Massachusetts.

Forrester B. Washington, Atlanta School of Social Work, Atlanta, Georgia.

#### Committee Members

##### Term to Expire in 1942 (Five to be elected)

Thomas C. Blaisdell, Jr., Social Security Board, Washington, D. C.

Eveline Burns, Columbia University, New York City.

J. P. Chamberlain, Columbia University, New York City.

Michael M. Davis, Committee on Research in Medical Economics, New York City.

The Right Reverend Francis J. Haas, School of Social Science, Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.

James Hubert, New York Urban League, New York City.

John A. Lapp, Petroleum Board, Washington, D. C.

Katharine F. Lenroot, U. S. Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Harald Lund, Family Welfare Association of America, New York City.

The Reverend Joseph Mulkern, Catholic Charities, Oakland, California.

#### Section V—Public Welfare Administration

Chairman: Ellen C. Potter, M.D., Department of Institutions and Agencies, Trenton, New Jersey.

Vice-Chairman: Fred K. Hoehler, American Public Welfare Association, Chicago, Illinois.

#### Committee Members

##### Term to Expire in 1942 (Five to be elected)

David C. Adie, State Department of Social Welfare, Albany, New York.

James G. Bryant, State Welfare Department, Lansing, Michigan.

T. C. Dale, State Department of Public Welfare, Montpelier, Vermont.

The Right Reverend Monsignor John O'Grady, School of Social Work, Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.

J. Milton Patterson, Board of State Aid and Charities, Baltimore, Maryland.

Ruth Taylor, Westchester County Department of Public Welfare, Valhalla, New York.

Mrs. Florence L. Turner, Department of Social Welfare, Sacramento, California.

Charlotte Whitton, Canadian Welfare Council, Ottawa, Ontario.

Elizabeth Wisner, Tulane School of Social Work, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Nathan H. Yelton, State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, Raleigh, North Carolina.



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